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THE OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MARYLAND.

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VOL. XVII.

MARCH, 1880.

No. 3.

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THE  
**MARYLAND FARMER:**

A  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

**Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.**

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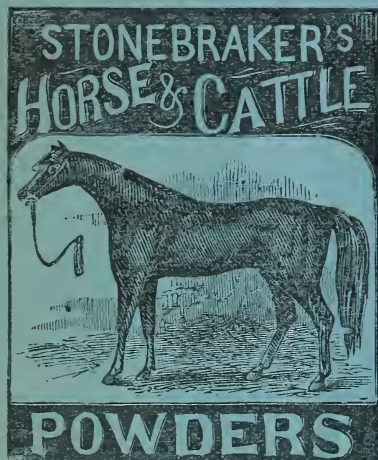
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# THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XVII.

BALTIMORE, MARCH, 1880.

No. 3.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

*(From our Regular Correspondent.)*

London, England, January 21st, 1880.

All the trade reports issued at the end of the year breathe a spirit of cheerfulness and hope. The revival of which they speak, dates from about the same time—September or October, 1879—and in many cases the impulse came from the United States. The figures of the American wheat harvest, compared with those of other countries, in themselves indicate why Americans suddenly felt renewed courage to give large orders and make speculative purchases. The wheat produced in the Union for 1879 was fully equal to the average yield, but all its rivals in the markets of the world suffered from deficient harvests. France showed a falling off of more than one-fourth her usual yield; Prussia nearly one-fifth, Spain nearly one seventh, Italy and Austria more than one-fifth; while England was reduced from an average yield of eighty-three to forty-seven million bushels—a reduction approaching one-half. Turkey, Roumania and Algeria also showed a diminution. Thus America saw the “balance of the world” threatened with a scarcity of wheat while her granaries were full, and visions of high prices for her enormous harvest sent a thrill of enterprize through the land. Her steamboat and railway managers made new and elaborate arrangements for pouring “breadstuffs” into Europe, and additional lines were at once projected or laid down. There was hardly an English industry that did not feel new life at the fresh trade wind that blew across the Atlantic. In matters of commerce the world is now internationally dependent to an extent never before realized. No hostile tariffs can shut out English ships and goods from America or the continent, and one of the main reasons why English industry was so long depressed, was the prevalence of commercial gloom in every part of the globe. The rapidity of telegraphic communication induces now

a ready sensitiveness to changes abroad, “with a gigantic throb across the sea we feel each other’s,” gains and losses. It is also an evidence of this sympathy that the deficiency of the European harvest has given rise to compensatory advantages.

The first branch to feel the revival was the shipping trade. It had suffered for a long time through what experts now call “a period of settled gloom and stagnation.” During the first half of 1879, exports fell off, and as there were few remunerative freights, the demand for new tonnage was proportionately slight, “Early in the last half year, however,” says a trade circular, “the long looked-for improvement came from the other side of the Atlantic, confidence begat confidence, and, with the influence of a healthy speculation, an almost imperceptible briskness came over us, which was never more welcome or needed.” Now it is expected that the building yards will be busy for the next six months. In one respect the old shipbuilding business was distinct from the present, in that wooden sailing vessels were able to last longer than iron steamers. The builders of to-day produce even at their best a more perishable article than their predecessors; and the sixty and seventy year old ships are things that promise to be unknown, as iron supersedes wood, and as steam is more largely used. Machinery wears out rapidly, and costs a heavy sum for its reproduction. Thus the mere repair and replacement of a mercantile navy, which is becoming more and more a steam fleet, ought to keep many private dockyards active. Of course the demand for new ships, affected the iron market, the price of “ships plates” advanced in the autumn nearly three pounds a ton and the shipments of iron to the United States during the latter part of this year have been enormous.”

The Baltimore *Gazette* thus notices us:

THE MARYLAND FARMER for February, published by Ezra Whitman, 141 West Pratt street, contains a great deal of original matter specially prepared for THE FARMER in addition to a variety of instructive selections from other periodicals.

## Farm Work for March.

Weather permitting, much work is to be done this first month of Spring. Fencing is to be repaired or new fences made; plowing can progress, manure hauled on the ground where it is wanted and spread; plaster, or plaster and salt mixed at the rate of one bushel of the former to three of the latter per acre, to be sown broadcast, over the grain crops, young clover and all the grass land; tobacco to be stripped and conditioned; ditches cleaned out and others opened; blind-ditches can be made; land grubbed and cleaned up; the stock to be very closely attended to this month, as it is a critical one for all the old and young stock. They are shedding their winter coats and require a vegetable diet in part, if to be obtained, as they have been so long confined to dry diet of hay and grain, or altogether fed on straw and corn-fodder alone.

## OATS.

The oat crop should be sown as soon as the ground is fit to plow. If sown on corn-land, the corn-stubs should be dug up and knocked to pieces, and the oats plowed under with a double shovel or a single horse plow, lapping the furrows well; then sow the grass seeds and roll. Treat each acre with some fertilizer or with a dressing of salt and plaster. The fertilizer can be plowed in with the oats.

## GRASS SEEDS.

Too much pains cannot be taken in sowing grass-seeds. Sow early on the grain fields when the ground is not too moist, and harrow with a smoothing harrow, and if it be very dry weather roll at once after the harrow; do not stint the quantity of seed. If timothy alone be sown, sow one peck per acre; if clover and timothy together sow six quarts of clover and four quarts of timothy; clover and orchard grass together, four quarts of clover and six pecks of orchard grass. Our advice is to sow two bushels of orchard grass and one gallon of clover per acre. If the land is to lay several years in grass, then sow a mixture of one bushel orchard grass, one gallon of clover, one-half bushel of Italian rye grass, and one-half bushel of Kentucky blue grass. The two latter will grow on almost any soil; are very early grasses and do well on dry soil in hot weather, resisting drought. This would cost considerable per acre at present price of clover seeds, but a good stand would be ensured and heavy crops of hay with early and late pasture secured, provided the land was reasonably fertile and properly prepared for the reception of the seed. No land set to grass should be pastured much the first year, and care

should be taken that it be not trampled by heavy stock during a wet spell of weather.

## STOCK OF ALL SORTS.

The breeding animals require great attention at this season of the year, when they are giving birth to their young. Every security should be taken to avoid accidents on these occurrences. The mares should have large roomy stalls at night with open doors communicating to a small lot where they will be entirely alone and free from all annoyances and harm. Indeed all the cows, mares, sows and ewes ought to be well watched at the times when parturition is expected. They should be visited once or twice during the night by some experienced person, that timely assistance may be rendered in case of such requirement, otherwise a valuable animal may be lost along with its offspring. Water should be accessible to female animals on these occasions, as they are feverish more or less, and seem to crave drink. Swill for sows, thin gruel for cows and pure water for mares at these times. Ewes should have a good feed of turnips once or twice a day after bringing forth their lambs, and one feed of two gills of chopped corn and oats with hay, or be turned on a lot of rye or grass during the day, and sheltered at night. Ewes with young lambs should not be allowed to run with the rest of the flock, until the lambs are stout enough to protect themselves.

*Young Cattle* should be well fed and carded daily, and have dry beds to rest on. Colts can be handled daily and taught to stand by the halter, when curried or carded and rubbed down with wisps of straw. Handle their legs and feet often, lifting first one leg then another. These lessons gently given, will never be forgotten by the young ones, and should be most often administered when they are being fed, that they may look for this taming process as certainly as they look for their food. This fondling and kind handling of young stock, requires but little time each day, and saves a world of trouble in the future education of the animal. Such a systematic course of treatment of young colts and calves, makes them a third more valuable at three years old than they would be if they had been raised without education, as wild beasts of the forest, who fly at the approach of man.

## THE ORCHARD.

This month, every person who intends planting out trees, fruit or ornamental, should select the ground and the spots where each tree is to be planted. Dig the holes one yard or more square, and as deep as the trees will likely stand so as to be planted an inch or two below where they stood in the nursery, to allow for settling of the earth,



that when they take root they may stand in depth as when they were growing in the nursery or field or forest from whence removed. These holes should have the bottom well spaded and pulverized with a peck of rich loam and well decomposed stable manure, composed of one part manure and 4 parts woods' earth or loam. The holes are then ready for the trees as soon as received from, it is to be hoped—if fruit trees—the nursery of some reliable party, certainly not from a tree pedler, the synonym of cheat. By pedler we do not mean duly accredited agents or drummers of well established nurseries, if any such there be.

We cannot too strongly urge the planting of large quantities of the different fruits and also nut-bearing trees, that are both useful and ornamental and can be often placed in positions where they would be not in the way of cultivation, or detrimental to the crops by shading, &c., but would become conspicuous objects of beauty in the landscape as well as profitable. The late improvements in drying machines and evaporating machines, as well as in the ease with which fruits can be canned, along with the increasing demand at home and immense foreign demand, for our fruits, green, dried and evepared, ought to satisfy the most dubious sceptic, that fruit is already a great item in the commerce of this country, and destined to grow rapidly in amount in the account of resources for wealth of the United States. The fruit product in this country in a few years will equal in value the tobacco or cotton crop. Then let each one begin now to lay a foundation for a share in this certain incoming wealth, by planting fruits of all kinds and learning to utilize them by the different processes that can be conducted at home, without being bound down to the unprofitable necessity, as at present, of disposing of their fruit products through middle men, commission men, and finally the absorbing wholesale men and manufacturers. Plant fruit trees, take care of them, become by reading and experience, horticulturists and practical domestic manufacturers, and the fruit crop will be a great source of comfort, luxury, as well as of great revenue. Sell in the fresh, ripe condition all you can profitably, and "can," "preserve," "evaporate," "dry," or grind up and "distill" all you cannot otherwise dispose of. Fruits and nuts will pay handsomely and can never be produced in such quantities as will be in large excess of the demand at home and abroad. Fruit is no longer looked on as a luxury alone, but as a necessity—the great masses of the world's population demand it as an article of daily food.

Pruning fruit trees can be done now, or in June. When pruning is done, the limb or branch should

be cut off smooth with a saw or sharp instrument, just where a ring appears near the body, or larger branch, and the wound will soon be covered over with a plaster of tallow and wax, or a coating of clay and cow manure.

#### TOBACCO.

Beds may yet be prepared for seed, and such as already sown, ought to be kept clean of grass by picking out the grass as soon as it interferes with the plants, and if the plants are too thick they should be thinned by raking with a nail-rake, or what is better a "tobacco rake" made for the special purpose. To remedy the ravages of the "fly"—we know that a heavy top dressing of well-rotted stable manure rubbed fine and mixed with soot or flour of sulphur, will be of great advantage in driving off the insect and forcing the plants. But we have great faith in *tobacco dust*, lightly sprinkled every few days over the plants until they become so large as to be fly proof. Every farmer should try a portion of his plant-beds with this dust, which is cheap and to be had by the bag or barrel of any tobacco manufacturer in Baltimore. It is a manure certainly from our experience, and is used by florists extensively, and we think would prove effectual in driving away the fly.

The tobacco in the house should be stripped and conditioned properly. The early packing resorted to by some planters is calculated to do much injury to the tobacco market. In this way—it reaches the Inspector in a condition that he cannot reject, under the law, but knows that it has not been perfectly dried, and will—perhaps before it reaches the manufacturer, certainly before it is re-opened in Europe—undergo a sweat and be funky or half rotten. It passes inspection, and when the samples drawn here are compared in Europe with samples there drawn, it is declared a fraud, and these occurrences happening often, the price is lowered so as to leave a margin for the variance in value of the tobacco when bought by sample here, and that, when it reaches its destination in a foreign market. We know that, lately, a lot of very fine tobacco was sent to an experienced commission merchant, who saw it opened, and received the samples, but while he could not blame the inspector for passing it, saw that this tobacco was in that condition, that he could not realize from the buyers one half of what would have been demanded and paid, had it been properly assorted and thoroughly conditioned. Planters should not put their tobacco in market until it has been so dried as to be beyond danger of undergoing a sweat even when packed in a moist, flexible condition. Tobacco packed in winter when so dry as to crumble will sweat in the hogshead before summer is over,

and be damaged. Well dried, conditioned in weighted bulks after being well wind-rowed or hung up, and having undergone the last sweating, without becoming hot, so as to clam together, and mould either stem or leaf, and in July or August, comes from the bulk, sweet, smelling like a nut, waxy and soft as a kid glove, to bend without breaking, will stand heavy pressure and keep sweet forever. Such tobacco will always command the highest price, and yet if it be in this condition, its price will not be as high as if it were free from all taint of suspicion which attaches to the most of the article inspected at the same warehouse. In this we do not blame Inspectors, but blame the planter who rushes his crop into the market before it is in right condition, satisfying himself that the Inspector cannot condemn it, and not caring or thinking of the effect it will have on his neighbor, or his own crop the next year, when that tobacco is opened in Europe and presents a very different appearance from what it did when first inspected in this country. The higher the standard of inspection the better will become the ruling prices. No tobacco should pass inspection, when the Inspector believes its condition will be changed within 6 months.

Let a planter pack two hogsheds out of the same bulk in February, send one to market and keep the other home. The one sent off, would perhaps pass inspection, and the other not offered for inspection until July, would be condemned on sight. This simple trial will convince any planter of the wrong done himself and fellow planters by early packing.—[More of this hereafter.]

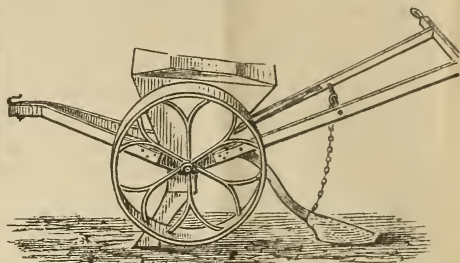
#### GREEN MANURING.

We would suggest that one having a lot of poor land that they desire to put in wheat this fall, and sow to grass, that he plow it now and subsoil it, sow on it one bushel of oats and half a bushel of buckwheat per acre; last of this month, to be turned under in June and sown to peas, to be turned under in September for wheat and grass. At the proper time we mean to give our views and experience as to the mode of cultivating the pea crop for seed and for green manuring, having a perfect faith in its great value as a manurial restorative to worn-out soils, aided by small doses of lime and other agents. We consider this crop equal to clover, because it matures its growth in half the time that clover does, although its roots do not half the benefit that the roots of clover do in the amelioration of the soil.

#### IMPLEMENTS.

Every farmer should at once provide himself with proper plows, a smoothing harrow of a good

make, a sub-soil plow, and a corn planter. The latter is important as a time and labor-saver, in planting drill corn. We recommend Hallock's New Corn Planter, lately invented and put on the market in this city. A cut of which we give.



This is an excellent implement to drill peas and beans, beets, &c.

#### Garden Work for March.

The work in the garden this month requires attention and much is to be done if an early supply of vegetables are desired, and a full supply for summer and winter is intended. First the whole soil should be spaded deeply and well manured with rotted manure intermixed with the soil. and when the plants are set out or the seeds sown, a rich compost should at the time be applied as a top dressing, and raked in until the soil is fine and light. Set the whole garden in order this month and then sow the seeds as the weather and condition of the ground permit, according to the time that each locality permits the sowing of seeds or setting out the plants.

Every garden should have a hot bed of a size suitable to the demands expected. Hot beds are so common now-a-days that it is superfluous to tell how to make them. The directions are stereotyped and found in all gardeners' catalogues. One thing is to be borne in mind, they are cheap, easily made, and of great value to the small cotager as well as to those who garden upon a large scale. Next is to provide a sufficient number of cold frames, in which to transplant from the hot bed, and prepare plants for setting out. One plant, twice transplanted, being stocky and strong and hardened somewhat to the seasons, is worth a dozen fresh from a hot bed, and can be set out in open ground with perfect safety much sooner. An untransplanted plant, tall and spindling, fresh from the hot bed is not worth the work of planting out. The soil should be rich, friable and well prepared, and not too wet to set the plants in, and should be rather dry when seeds are sown. It should not be spaded or plowed except when the land is dry enough to crumble. Everything being



in order we advise you to sow as soon as possible, peas, beets, parsnips, carrots, salsify, all the salad tribe, radishes, cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, &c.

*Early Potatoes*—Plant these at the earliest time. Give plenty of manure and cover 4 inches deep; use plaster and ashes over the young plants when they begin to come up. Cut the potato to two eyes and set them in the drills 10 inches apart, or use medium sized potatoes whole and set in hills 2 feet apart, to be worked both ways by plows and cultivators. Without a good soil and plenty of rich manure you will not have an early and prolific crop.

*Spinach*—This delightful and wholesome vegetable ought to be cultivated extensively. A rich soil, deeply cultivated, and the beds laid off in drills 2 inches deep, 14 inches apart; seed sprinkled thinly, and covered. When plants are up thin to 3 or four inches apart, stir the earth often and gently, draw it to the plants as they grow. Radishes may be sown in the drills to be drawn out before they incommode the growth of the spinach.

*Lettuce*—Set out plants.

*Radishes*—Sow at intervals of 10 days in well prepared, rich soil, with warm exposure.

*Onions*—About the middle of the month sow onion seed, and set out some onion setts; the chief crop of setts to be planted next month.

*Asparagus*—Plant out new beds.

*Rhubarb or Pie Plant*—Make beds of these valuable roots, and prepare those already growing for blanching, by setting a barrel over each plant, with both heads out, and half fill it with coarse manure or leaves. Put manure deep over the whole bed and between the barrels. Nail kegs or old flour barrels will do,

*Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Blackberries*—Trim these, and fork in manure about the roots. Eradicate all grass and weeds.

#### GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

Use the best seeds and plants of the best varieties, suitable to your soil and locality. For the Middle States we would name a few sorts of the different vegetables we have tried and find well adapted to a family garden. Peas—Little Gem, Tom Thumb, Alpha and Kent for early. For general crop,—Champion of England and Blackeyed Marrowfat. Potatoes—Beauty of Hebron and Early Rose. Late Rose for late use. Beets—Egyptian Turnip and Long, Smooth Red. Onion—Silver-skin, Wethersfield, Large Red and White Globe. Radish—French Breakfast and White turnip.

Do not neglect to sow Corn-Salad or Eletticus; it is a delicious salad, not much known in the Middle or Southern States, but wherever used, be-

comes popular. It is sown on the first opening of spring, in drills one foot apart, and is fit for use in 6 or 8 weeks; thin, and use it as it grows. To have a good garden is the duty of every countryman who has a wife and family. It is a solemn duty, besides a comfort, a pleasure, a necessity, and a great economy.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### Farmers' Convention in Montgomery County, Maryland.

The largest, most interesting, and most influential meeting of farmers and others interested in Agriculture that has yet assembled at these annual gatherings, met at the Lyceum at Sandy Springs, on Monday, Jan. 12th. Not only were there active and leading men from the immediate vicinity, but distant parts of Montgomery and the adjacent county of Howard were represented. The cordial greetings, kindly interchange of friendly words, and the acquaintance formed with fellow workers in the cause of improved Agriculture not hitherto known personally, as well as the business part of the meeting and animated discussion of farm and county topics, proved conclusively how much good is derived from such comminglings. Other counties would obtain pleasure, certainly, if not profit, by following our example. The president, Mr. Henry C. Hallowell, called the meeting to order, and made some brief introductory remarks, alluding particularly to the need of an appreciation among ourselves of the dignity and interest of our calling. When we respect ourselves, he said, we will command respect from others. The secretary, Allan Farquhar, read the minutes of the meeting of last year. Several committees appointed at that time made reports, some of which were referred to the latter part of the meeting, and some postponed until 1881.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### PAPER ON HOGS.

Jas. F. Barnsley presented, by request, a statement as to the weight, treatment, etc., of his hogs. Twenty-seven, the average age of which was 13½ months, averaged 273 lbs. The average of 16 that were 15 months old, was 301½ lbs., and the average of 8 that were 10 months old was 208 lbs. The breed was common stock, crossed with Berkshire; they ranged over about 70 acres, and sheltered at all seasons under a straw rick; they had free access to running water; they had one ear of corn each, daily, with what milk, etc., were to be had. To fatten them they were fed 8 weeks and consumed 50 lbs. of short corn. As some stock

raisers advocate keeping hogs up, and others allow them to "run out," this paper awakened much interest.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Profs. Warfield and Grabowskii, of the Ag. College were present, and took warm interest in the proceedings. The latter, who was connected with the Royal Prussian School of Ag., gave an interesting and forcible address, explaining fully his plans for bringing the College into closer relationship with the farmers, and cordially inviting each and all to come and see for themselves, and to make such suggestions as might occur to them.

#### ABSTRACTS FROM PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUBS.

Wm. H. Farquhar read the report from the Senior Club, showing that of the 16 members composing that body, there had been during the year an average attendance of 14. "Every year gives added proofs that the life and business in which our lot is cast is the most wholesome for the body and mind, most free from temptation, and productive of the quiet domestic virtues which give to a people solid rank among nations, and solid comfort at home."

Mr. F. stated that a leading New York paper, referring to the fact thus: 29 billions of dollars had passed through the Cleaning House the present year, added that the year 1879 would be remembered in future as that in which the attention of the country was first directed to its farming interest as of paramount importance. As, however, Benj. Franklin states that in his time five-sixths of the people were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and that was a time when the people had gained their independence after a hard struggle, and laid the solid foundation of a country that was to be the refuge of the teeming human race, we might suppose that some attention had been given to the "five-sixths who were farmers" before 1879.

The examination of the statistics of the Club shows a large yield for the year, in some cases the largest hitherto made.

Among the things of interest that have been discussed during the year are these: If one has room under cover for either his wheat or hay, but not both, which should be stacked? Ten members say stack the hay, 6 the wheat.

We should endeavor to breed away the horns of cattle, they are of no use.

A sheep with a broken leg entirely recovered.

Most members prefer letting their milch cows have the range of the yard at night.

A decided difference of opinion as to stanchions.

About 400 lbs. of fertilizer per acre for wheat.

Old mortar is an excellent fertilizer, Lime is be-

ing much used. Peas are coming into use for plowing under.

Ed. P. Thomas presented the report from the Enterprise Club, which indicated that the name was not an inappropriate one. Many questions of moment had been discussed, the yield of corn was large, and the attendance indicated an unabated interest in their occupation and organization.

Unfortunately, Mr. Thomas did not leave his minutes with the secretary, and no detailed account can be presented.

Henry H. Miller read the report from the *Montgomery Club*. It was spicy and interesting, and gave a full synopsis of the proceedings for the past year, and drew attention to many points that had been under discussion.

Several essays prepared by members had been of sufficient importance to be published in the county papers.

This, the youngest of the agricultural organizations, bids fair to keep up an enthusiasm in regard to our calling; this must result in much good.

Some of the gleanings from the monthly proceedings are as follows: When material for fencing has to be bought, post and rail fence is preferred. The Peerless potato is preferred for main crop. The Syracuse and Oliver Chilled plows are liked.

For grubbing rough ground, \$3.00 per acre is thought a good price.

#### HOW TO GET RID OF THE "HOG THISTLE?"

is a serious problem. The statistics of crops, etc., showed large yields, among which were 7,000 bush. potatoes raised by 12 members, 36,000 lbs. of pork, by 14 members, 873 gals. cream, by 2 members, and 14,500 lbs. of butter, by 7 members.

#### QUESTIONS.

The questions were next taken up, and much animated and interesting discussion ensued.

1st. How deep should sod land be ploughed for corn, and when? Ans. In the spring, and as deep as possible, taking care, however, to turn up but little additional clay at any one ploughing, and fertilizing in proportion to the new soil added. On motion of E. J. Hall the sixth question was next taken up: Has the movement originated in this Convention last year for a decrease of taxation, and a judicious expenditure of county funds, been a success?

Chas. Abert, in behalf of the committee appointed last year (Messrs. Abert, Hall, Strain, Dr. J. W. Magruder, and Jas. S. Hallowell), read a report.

Mr. E. J. Hall made an earnest address, and moved that the Convention endorse the resolutions adopted at the county meeting in July last.

Jas. S. Hallowell advocated the same thing.



Benj. H. Miller offered an amendment that a separate vote be taken on the clause concerning a County Treasurer and Clerk to Commissioners, and that the salary of the officer should be \$1,800.

Asa M. Stabler thought \$2 500 not too much for the efficient discharge of that important office.

John W. Bell gave reasons why a change in the existing law would not be advantageous. The amendment was lost and the resolutions as a whole were unanimously endorsed.

On motion the president was requested to prepare a letter to our Delegation at Annapolis, signed by himself and the secretaries of the convention, stating the action of the convention, and enclosing a copy of the resolutions.

Chas. Abert then moved that the word "success" in the wording of the question be changed to "beneficial," which was adopted, and the question, as amended, was unanimously answered in the affirmative.

Messrs. Abert, Hall, and Wm. H. Farquhar were appointed a committee to convey the letter of the president, enclosing the resolutions, to Annapolis.

Jas. S. Hallowell now moved that as night was approaching a vote be taken on the remaining questions without discussion, which was approved.

Why are not more sheep kept? Because of dogs. What is the best breed with which to improve our common stock of sheep? Cotswold. Does it pay to raise pork at 5 cents per lb., and is it profitable to keep hogs over winter? It was thought not to pay at less than 6 cents, and that spring pigs are most profitable.

Is a Farmers' Hotel and Market in Washington a necessity? Referred to next year.

What is the best size of the farm on which it pays the manager better to superintend than to labor himself; and what constitutes a successful farmer? Referred to next year.

So much interest was manifested in the meeting that it was found impossible to get through the proceedings during the short afternoons of mid winter, and B. H. Miller moved that next year the Convention meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that those attending bring a "basket lunch." It was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wm. B. Sands, of the *American Farmer*, made a few remarks. The proceedings were participated in by Wm. John Thomas, Griffith Learch, John R. Clark, of Howard county; Clagett Holland, and numerous other active and practical farmers. Col. Gus Dorsey, Messrs. Griffith, Bently Brooke, Gailher, and others were present,

and would, doubtless, have joined in the discussion, had time permitted.

CHAS. F. KIRK,  
Ass't Sec.

[We tender our thanks to Mr. Charles F. Kirk, Assistant Secretary to the Farmers' Convention of Montgomery county, for the above report of its proceedings. We have left out such portions as have been already published by us, as reported by others, and now give as an official report, abstracts from the proceedings of clubs and other interesting matter which was only alluded to by our correspondents in the February number of the MD. FARMER.—EDS. MD. FAR.]

### Cotton Mills in South Carolina.

The South is not only recuperating her power as a great producing cotton realm, but is rapidly becoming a grain, hay, stock and fruit producing region, and best of all is bending its energies in manufacturing its products of cotton, tobacco, iron, &c. This is happily recognized in the great increase of manufactories lately established and in successful operation now in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern States. Our attention has been called to this important subject by a long, elaborate and highly interesting article in the *Charleston News and Courier*, giving a full exposition of the operations of cotton mills in South Carolina and exhibiting the wonderful growth and success at present of this home enterprise. The following is a brief summary of the facts set forth in the article above alluded to:

"That there are in South Carolina seventeen cotton factories, (exclusive of the Clement Attachment Mills,) with 95,438 spindles, having 1,933 looms, in operation. They products 101,338 yards of cloth and 17,183 pounds of yarn for each working day, consuming for each such day 54,049 pounds of cotton. They employ 2,296 operatives, who in turn support 7,913 persons who are dependent upon them, the monthly pay-rolls being \$38,000. The capital employed in these mills amounts to \$2,288,600, and the profits range from 18 to 25½ percent., the Piedmont Mills, in Greenville county, reporting the latter figure. Every factory is reported as being in a prosperous condition, and the manufacturers appear to favor white labor as more dexterous and trustworthy, and it is assumed that this preference will become more marked as finer classes of goods are more generally made. Considering that the manufacture of cotton goods in the South is in its infancy, South Carolina's exhibit is an exceedingly creditable one, and creates large expectations for the future."

*For the Maryland Farmer:*

### Agricultural Associations.

A combination of individual interest in agriculture is by no means a new thing in agricultural history. There are even now, societies in this country, that number many years of existence. There are a large number of societies now in existence, and there have been many that have lived for a time and then ceased to exist,—gone into obscurity. Away back in the time of President Jefferson agriculture occupied a prominence, and questions of importance were freely discussed. As the importance of agriculture became more extended, discussion became extended and the early societies were largely given to such discussion, but while societies have continued to increase, extending into every department of farm labor, and some have for their special object the discussion of the subjects connected with the interest they are intended to foster, a considerably larger number have an organization for a no higher purpose than the holding of an annual exhibition.

It is an excellent thing that farmers should have an opportunity for encouragement even by means of competition, and of obtaining a certain amount of information by friendly association for the two or three days continuance of an exhibition, to say nothing of the enjoyment that comes from the formation of new acquaintances that is one of the conditions of an annual exhibition, but at the same time are very many societies doing what they can or ought to do for a healthy encouragement of agriculture? This is pre-eminently an age of investigation and discovery; all branches of science and learning are making rapid strides of advancement, which includes also, agriculture; but it is feared that whatever beneficial influence might come from the extension of agricultural knowledge, falls far short of the masses, who are the persons who are to shape the results of labor. This may be the fault of the farmers themselves, because they cannot be sufficiently interested; if this is so, then some change should be brought about so that there should be a revival of interest. In the first place with the present outlook, before the average farmer can be very deeply interested, in any special line of labor, he must be thoroughly persuaded that there will be a financial advantage resulting from that special effort; when that is accomplished there will be but little difficulty. This is even now being happily illustrated in the case of members of a farmer's club, who having listened to the encouraging remarks of Prof. Collier upon the sugar industry question, are now making arrangements to go into the growing of sorghum cane

upon a scale very much more extensive than ever before in this vicinity. Of course, the reliability of the Prof's. statements can only be tested by actual trial, and while it is possible that sugar may be produced as stated, it is absolutely certain that with ordinarily favorable conditions, syrup can be obtained that will pay a good return for the labor bestowed. Now one of the difficulties with farming operations is, that under certain conditions or for certain causes, a failure has resulted, and yet farmers may be pursuing a course that will produce very similar results, simply because they have no knowledge of the failure and conditions causing the same. This should be one of the objects of agricultural associations, to discuss all matters of farm labor, processes employed, and the results, whether of success or failure. In this way very many dollars may be saved. How often is it the case that after a failure of some kind becomes known, a farmer here and there are heard to say, why we tried that same thing at one time, and could have told that it would have failed, had we known that it was to be tried. Well, that is just what is wanted; when the adversities as well as successes of farmers become common property, the same as our English language, there will be a different state of affairs in agricultural matters. Of course the agricultural press must ultimately be the means of a thorough diffusion of the great mass of agricultural knowledge, but, it must originally be brought out by means of social discussion, as few farmers are willing to take the pen in hand to note their successes much less their failures. May the day come, however, when there will be a more general diffusion of agricultural experience.

WILLIAM H. YEOMAN.

*Columbia, Conn.*

The Georgia Agricultural convention, was held at Cuthbert in that State, from the 9th to the 14th ultimo, is said to have been well attended from all parts of the State, and the discussions, lectures and addresses, were highly important and interesting. This meeting it is stated will have a good effect all over the State. Among the resolutions passed was the following:

*Resolved.* It is the sense of this convention that the Agricultural Department of Georgia, as a part of the State government is essential to the advancement of the great farming, mining and mineral interest of the land owners and tax payers.

The Baltimore County Agricultural Society have fixed for the date of their next exhibition from the 7th to the 10th of September.



### Good Roads.

This is the season of mud; when the foundations of things are insecure and the toiling horses sigh for *terra firma*. It is the time of year when we deplore the condition of our country roads, long for a better state of things, but can do little by way of relief. But although we can accomplish nothing towards bettering the conditions of our highways, we can consider ways and means for the future.

The condition of the roads of a country has been held up as a criterion of its civilization. However just that may be, it is certain that no nation ever obtained a high social and material prosperity without possessing some good highways. Egypt must have had good and solid roads, thousands of years before the Christian Era, as is attested by the size of the stones, which must have been transported over them to build her Pyramids and other ruins now standing.

In the Roman Empire there were 15,000 miles of paved military roads. Twelve great roads are described as radiating from Rome herself, and twelve more branched out from these at a short distance from the city. Of these, the Appian Way, 380 miles in length, is the most celebrated. The Roman roads were constructed with extreme care; the great blocks of stone being fitted together and cemented with wonderful accuracy. Their remains form the basis of the modern Italian roads.

There are, however, no ancient roads so astonishing as the ruined mountain ways of the Incas in Peru and Chili. Here we find, in some parts remarkably preserved, the remains of paved roads which extend for 1,500 to 2,000 miles over the steep slopes of the Andes and across the elevated plains. They are often cut for miles in the solid rock. They cross awful chasms by means of suspension bridges or a span of solid masonry constructed of rock and cement.

These roads of the Incas were built of large blocks of porphyritic rock; they were twenty feet and upwards in width; and in some places were covered with a bituminous cement, which hardened was even more enduring than the stone beneath.

Why is it that our roads compare so unfavorably with the finest roads of antiquity, and the best highways of modern Europe? The comparative youth of our country is an important reason, and another lies in the fact that our government is not so centralized, nor so paternal as those of the old world, and we look more to the people themselves than to government for these improvements. The National Road from Baltimore to St. Louis, is the chief enterprise of this kind that the United States has carried out.

The rapid and wide spread growth of railroads, during the last few decades, has measurably taken the place of great national thoroughfares. But the fact remains that our average rural roads, the country over, are a standing disgrace to the age, and the genius of our people.

There does seem to be, however, an increasing interest being awakened on this subject, and some realization on the part of the thoughtful everywhere of its importance. In Ohio and Indiana, in many counties, free gravel roads are being, or have been constructed. These roads, at least in the State of Indiana, are built by the county, on a temporary loan, which is paid off within ten years, by a special tax on the property-holders, whose land lies within a certain distance of the road. In many counties these roads are extremely popular; and they have advanced the social and material condition of the neighborhoods through which they pass. The laws under which they are constructed deserve the careful consideration of our farmers and legislators.

In many parts of the country gravel and broken stone for the building of turnpike roads are not to be obtained at a reasonable expense. In such localities the conditions of the highways are often extremely bad, almost impassible, owing to the peculiar consistency of the black prairie loam. Here the only resource left is to drain the road, either by tiles or ditches on the sides, and to keep the surface the proper shape to shed as much water as possible.

In other sections where road building material is attainable, it will doubtless be a long time before gravel and stone roads will, to any large extent, replace the earth roads; and any system of improvement, to be practical and immediate in its results, must be addressed to remedying the defects in this class of roads.

In almost all other departments of rural labor, improved machinery has been introduced, increasing both the quantity and quality of the work done. In road work, however, the methods of forty years ago prevail. In too many sections there is neglect on the part of the whole community to fulfill the requirements of the road law. Farmers are pressed with work, and road officers too often permit neglect or slighting of road work on the part of their neighbors rather than gain their ill will. It has been stated by an intelligent township trustee in a Western State, that he doubted if there was a single supervisor in the State who did not perjure himself in his work report. The story is told of a supervisor in the West who was found with his crew of men playing cards, and telling stories under a big tree. When

questioned as to his authority for *working out* the road tax in that way, he said, that he was compelled by the road law to require the same amount of labor from each man and that this was the only way in which he could do it. Of course such things could *not* happen in the East or South?

There are road graders, levellers and scrapers coming into use in some localities, which receive high commendations. These should at least have a fair trial.

Let us then, by combined effort, improve the condition of our country roads, and thereby enhance the value of our farms, have the means of easy and pleasant communication both for business and pleasure, and add one more link to the chain of civilization.

*For the Maryland Farmer:*

### The Ash of Grain Crops.

Most farmers do not seem to know, or, at least, to fully consider, how large a portion of the *ash* of their grain crops is derived from the *soil*, and therefore should go back to it, from some source.

Some years ago Dr. Daniel Lee stated that "few farmers or wheat and corn growers are aware of how much *silica*, or dissolved flint or sand, an acre of good wheat demands to produce a healthy, strong organization. Worn lands lack a sufficiency of soluble silica to produce a stiff, glossy stem or straw, that will stand up well and resist rust, insects, etc. Soluble flint is never very abundant in our cultivated soils." Prof. Thomas Way, of the Royal Agricultural College, of England, found, in several analyses, that an acre of good wheat requires from 95 to 100 lbs. of soluble silica. Sprengle and Boussingault found that the percentage of silica in the stems and straw of wheat and corn was from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 per cent." It is dissolved flint that gives the bright, hard, glazed surface to straw, and the bran and hulls of grain; and soils in which that constituent is deficient cannot give a large yield of sound, healthy grain and straw.

Prof. Way gives the following table of the *ash* of a heavy crop of wheat: grain, in 100 parts of the ash, he found 3 parts silica; 46 parts phosphoric acid;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  parts lime; 11 parts magnesia;  $32\frac{1}{2}$  parts potash;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  parts soda; the balance, other ingredients in small proportions. The *ash* of the *straw and chaff* gave in 100 parts: silica, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  parts; phosphoric acid,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  parts; lime, 7 parts; magnesia,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  parts; potash,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  parts; soda, none; balance, small parts of other matters. This shows a very large proportion. Considerably more than

half the straw is silica, and therefore the straw should go back to the soil in some shape.

Then he shows further that an acre of wheat, which yielded 42 bushels of sound grain, the whole weight was, of the

Grain . . . . . 1,633 lbs.

Straw and Chaff . . . . . 1,982 lbs.

The whole weight of mineral matter, when grain and straw were burnt, from this acre, was

Ash of grain . . . . .  $44\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

Ash of straw and chaff . . . . . 160 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

These facts and figures show that the straw impoverishes the soil vastly, more than the grain: and, therefore, it is highly essential that the straw should all be given back to the land, in either manure or ashes.

D. S. C.

### Corn Sugar.

BY DAWSON LAWRENCE.

*Eds. Maryland Farmer:*

I forward you a few lines in answer to your truly excellent comments on the corn sugar article in January number of the MD. FARMER, in order that there may be no misunderstanding concerning the opinions and feelings of the several parties referred to on the sugar question. I am fully satisfied that the Commissioner of Agriculture would hail with satisfaction the successful cultivation of the sugar beet in Maryland or any other State and the manufacture of sugar therefrom in a manner and in quantities to keep the sugar money now sent abroad, in this country; he appears to be making efforts to increase the source of the sugar supply, and has succeeded in ascertaining that there are several more such sources than have been heretofore supposed. The question to be answered is, how can these various sources be made available, commercially? As the matter of making sugar from beets is a practicable thing and rapidly approaching solution in this country, it does not require so much the assistance of the Department as the newer mode, still in the experimental stage, of extracting the sugar from stalks.

You are right in stating that there is no antagonism between the two modes—beet and stalk—of making sugar, and that one should not be built up at the expense of the other: that was not the object I had in view when I gave the account of the failure to raise roots; I should immediately co-operate with any company or parties in my section willing to test the matter of making sugar from beets, and hope that within five years Maryland will be making her own sugar and exporting also, my object was and is to sound a note of warning,



that we may have no brilliant—failures.

If we proceed cautiously and *slowly* at first, until it shall be as easy for us to raise a good crop of beets as corn, I see nothing to prevent us from becoming successful rivals of the French and German cultivators and manufacturers; why not? But we must work up to this point. I repeat what I stated in my last, we are not a State of root raisers; we must learn the trade, and it is easier and better to fail on a sixteenth of an acre than on five acres, and to see a people of root raisers will require the tuition of years, and this can come best only by the slow and patient and sometimes unsuccessful cultivation of small patches at first, and the gradual enlargement of the area designed for roots. If, by this means we can lift up the fall of depression which has being so heavily and so long over rural Maryland, every true son of the soil will be anxious to hasten, not retard, the day, but the best friends of these new enterprises are those who say, "one step at a time," and labor for the permanent results which come for building on a sure and strong foundation, even if longer time is required to do so. I will close by expressing the hope that plans will be devised for thoroughly testing, in a practical manner, the various sugar bearing plants, adapted to our section, that we may settle upon the best mode of bringing back to and keeping in Maryland the dollars that have so long been flowing away from us, and also that the result of all this writing, and discussing, and experimenting, will be the inauguration of a great industry that will be an honor to Maryland and the country at large.

### Don't Sell Your Straw.

Various analyses and experiments, during many years, in this and other countries, prove that but a small portion of the *mineral* constituents of an entire wheat crop are ever found in the grain, about one-fifth part, the other four-fifths being found in the straw and chaff. This shows a beautiful and wise design of Providence, or Nature; that part of a crop which is most profitable and suitable for transport and sale impoverishes the soil comparatively but little, while the straw and stems, which draw their substance most largely from the soil, are not of a character very profitable for transportation or sale, and, consequently, should be returned to the soil, to aid in preserving its fertility for crops.

M. Bousingault found that the mean result of many organic analyses of wheat, thoroughly dried, contained, in 100 parts:

Carbon,	. . . .	46.1
Oxygen,	. . . .	43.4
Hydrogen,	. . . .	5.8
Nitrogen,	. . . .	2.3
Ash,	. . . .	2.4
		100.0

All of these, except the ash, are derived from the atmosphere and water; while only the ash is derived from the soil. Hence the land is but slightly impoverished by the grain; but most of the straw comes from the earth, and should be returned to it.

Recently, considerable quantities of coarse papers are made of straw and corn stalks, for which reason the manufactories in some localities pay a high price for those articles, which tempts many farmers to haul them off the farms for sale; to be sure, it affords them some ready money, but it is a practice ruinous to their lands, unless they return the equivalent of *silica*, potash, phosphoric acid, etc., in some other form, which they probably cannot do for the money they receive for the straw and stalks.

This is a grave matter, worthy the serious consideration of our farmers; the same fact, to a certain degree, is true in regard to selling hay off the farm; the stalks of timothy, clover, millet, and other hay crops, carry off the soluble silica, from the land, in ruinous quantities; think of it, friends; but simple grain takes but little silica from land.

D. S. C.

### Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

The American Association held a meeting in Washington last month, and through President Merryman memorialized Congress to grant it a charter. The House has reported a bill for that purpose, limiting its capital to \$250,000, and requiring its office to be in Washington and its annual meetings in the same city the second Wednesday of January. The constitution adopted proposes to promote and develop the agriculture of whole country in all its branches by means of discussion, exhibitions and publications. The exhibitions will be held in different periods, in the the discretion of the managers.

The Maryland Horticultural Society, will hold a monthly exhibition on the first Thursday of March, April, May, June and November, and the annual exhibition will be held from September 28 to October 1 inclusive.

Frederick Agricultural Society, officers elected for 1880: President, Dr. Fairfax Schley; Vice-President, A. L. Derr; Treasurer, Col. Calvin Page; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Baughman; Secretary, F. A. Markey, and Chief Marshall, Ignatius W. Dorsey.

## HORTICULTURAL.

We are indebted to the kindness of the venerable editor of that unrivalled journal—*Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine*—for the following article and illustrations, on a subject of great importance, which we have often endeavored to place prominently before the attention of our readers.

### Nuts and Nut Trees.

And loud the black-eyed Indian maidens laugh,  
That gather from the rustling heaps of leaves  
The Hickorey's white nut-, and the dark fruit  
That fall from the gray Butternut's long boughs.

—BRYANT.

An abundance of nut trees in the forests and by the banks of the streams, in all parts of this country, supplied the aborigines with a dainty and nutritious article of food, and although the forests are now mainly felled, the supply is still large for the present population.

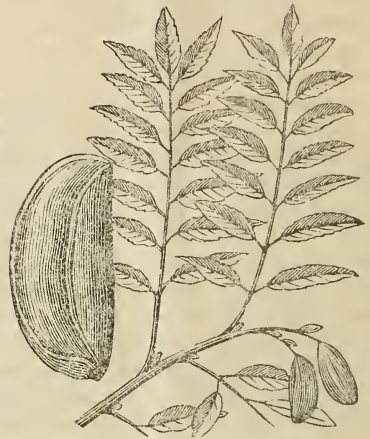
The Hickory nut, on account of its delicate flavor and excellent keeping qualities, is the most highly prized of our native nuts. The best kind is the Shag-bark, or Shell-bark, Hickory, *Carya alba*. The tree is readily recognized by the old bark hanging loosely all over its trunk; it attains a height of sixty to eighty feet. The leaf usually consists of five leaflets, two pairs and an odd, or terminal one; the end leaflet is much larger than the others, which are from six to nine inches long. The leaves are dark green and smooth and shining, on their upper surface; when bruised, they emit a peculiar, aromatic odor. The fruit is globose in form, borne on the ends of the young wood, singly, or two or three in a cluster, and consists of an outside husk, or hull, almost woody in texture, and which, when ripe, opens by four equal parts or



HICKORY NUT.

valves. By reference to the illustrations of the

Walnuts and butternut, it will be perceived that their outer covering, or husk, has no regular opening, but, drying, it cracks irregularly by contraction, allowing, in the case of the English Walnut, the nut to fall out, but that of the Butternut and Black Walnut adheres until forcibly removed, or until it falls away by decay. This difference in regard to the outer covering or husks of the nuts is a conspicuous and distinguishing feature of the two genera, *Carya* and *Juglans*. The Hickory nut is roundish in form, but compressed sideways, and more or less four-angled. The shell, which is white and of a bony hardness, is thin in comparison with the nuts of some other species of Hickory, but requires a sharp stroke of a hammer to crack it. When well cracked the nut divides into two



PECAN NUT.

equal parts, each exposing a half of the seed. Squirrels are very fond of Hickory nuts, and store away great quantities of them in the fall for their winter's provision. In this way the nuts are more or less scattered, and conveyed in all directions from the spot where they grew. A favorite hiding-place is in stone walls, and it is quite common to find Hickory trees growing here and there along the course of these walls, where a nut has fallen, germinated and made a successful growth. As the trees are all raised from seed, there is considerable variation in the size of the nuts, the thickness of the shells, and the quality of the meats. Occasionally, a tree will be found bearing nuts of large size, with thin shells, and of great excellence. The question is how to propagate the variety; grafting and budding are both difficult with this tree, but they may be practiced on. Possibly an active demand for a particular variety would have the effect to awaken the dormant genius of some practical horticulturist and discover to him a method of rapid propagation. This tree has the reputa-



tion of being difficult to transplant, and no doubt this is the case with seedling trees that have attained considerable size on the spot where they germinated. If transplanted when young, in the usual manner of nursery trees, and the tap-root shortened, it is quite probable that they could be afterwards removed with comparative safety. The best way of propagating by seed is to sow the nuts where the trees are to stand. This can be done by taking the nuts as soon as gathered, and placing them in moist sand, and keeping them in this way, in a cellar or other cool place, until early spring, when they should be planted where they are to stand, three or four in a hill; when the plants show themselves, all but one can be removed.

The wood of the Hickory is extremely valuable for many purposes. It is very hard, strong, elastic and heavy. The tree, when raised singly, is well furnished with branches, though not symmetrically, and is very ornamental, although, in the forest, it almost invariably has a long naked stem, and branches only near its summit.



ENGLISH WALNUT.

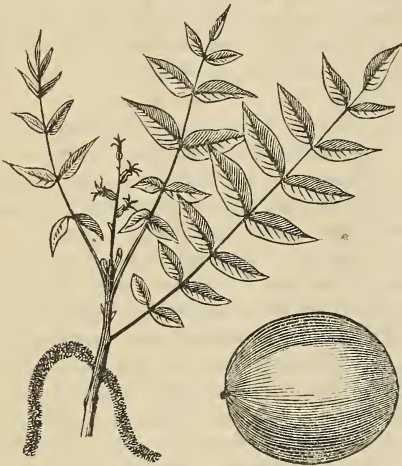
The Shag-bark Hickory is found common in all of the Eastern States, and those of the Atlantic coast as far south as northern Georgia; westward, it extends along the coast of Lake Erie, but is not common elsewhere west of the Alleghanies. At the west however, there is a large Hickory nut, with a thick shell and with a meat inferior to the Shag-bark nut. This species, *Carya sulcata*, is commonly known as the Thick Shell-bark.

The only other species of this genus worthy of notice, as an edible nut, is the favorite Pecan nut, *Carya ovata* *formis*, growing plentifully in the val-

ley of the Mississippi, from Illinois southward to Texas. It does not grow wild in the Atlantic States. The nut is enclosed in a husk and is from an inch to an inch and a half long, cylindric and pointed at the ends, and of the general form of the fruit of the Olive, whence its specific name. The seed is sweet, of a delicate flavor, and, by many, considered superior to the Hickory nut; but as this is a matter of taste, there is a difference of opinion in reference to it. The Pecan tree grows from sixty to ninety feet high, straight and well shaped. It has to acquire considerable age before fruiting, or not until thirty or forty years old. This circumstance alone forbids its profitable cultivation. Immense quantities of Pecan nuts are gathered in Texas, far beyond the needs of the inhabitants, and hundreds of thousands of bushels are annually sent forth to all parts of the country, and to Europe. In the latter country, they have been largely used in the manufacture of oil, in the manner that the English Walnut is so used.

The English Walnut is largely raised in many parts of Europe. It is not, as one would infer from its name, a native of Great Britain, but is originally from Persia, and was introduced into England in 1562. The tree grows to a height of forty to fifty feet, and, when young, is of very handsome appearance. Its leaves usually consist of two pairs of leaflets and an odd one, the odd one being much the larger. The leaves, when bruised emit a very strong but agreeable odor. Almost every one can attest to the excellence of the nuts, as they are largely imported into this country, and are to be found in every fruiterer's shop. That this tree is very well adapted to cultivation in many parts of this country is, as yet, but little known. Such, however is the fact, and in time there will probably be a large produce of the nut here. It appears to be about as hardy as the Peach, and to succeed where that fruit can be successfully raised. On the subject of its hardiness, however, for various localities, we are quite in the dark, and probably it will be eventually found that it is not suited to some places where we should naturally expect it to dwell; for instance, on the grounds of the Kansas Agricultural College, at Manhattan, it is reported to be a failure; but all kinds of *Arbor vite* are reported failures on the same grounds, although more than a hundred acres of Peach orchard are bearing fruit in that county. Some parts of California are admirably adapted to this nut, and it is there being cultivated with much success and profit. There are a number of trees in different parts of this city that have, for years, each borne bushels of nuts; and occasionally we hear of a tree, here and there, in different parts of

this and the adjoining counties. A tree two or three years old, transplanted from the nursery ground, will bear in five to eight years and, our English authorities state, they continue in bearing for a period of twenty years. A dry limestone soil is best suited to it, and on light lands it commences soonest to bear. When cultivated in plantations or groves, the trees should stand about forty feet apart, and receive such attention in the way of tilling and chopping the ground as would be proper for an Apple orchard. The trees require no



BLACK WALNUT.

pruning, nor any special attention, and when too old for fruiting profitably, their timber is very valuable, and is prized especially for gunstocks, as it is strong, light, and susceptible of a high polish. In some parts of Europe where Walnuts are raised in large quantities, they are used for making oil, as we have noticed in the case of the Pecan nut, which is used when it can be had to advantage. On an average a bushel of nuts yield seven or eight pounds of oil. Green Walnuts, before the shell hardens, are highly prized for pickling.

The usual mode of propagation is by planting the nuts. For this purpose the best nuts should be selected, and, without allowing them to become dry, should be placed in layers of moist sand and kept in a cool place until early in spring; then they should be sown, or planted, so as to be covered about two inches in depth. If the nuts are planted where the trees are to stand, it is said, the best and tallest trees are obtained, but if first raised in nursery rows and transplanted, they will come sooner in bearing. We would advise our readers in all favorable localities to try one or two of these trees. If successful, they will always be pleased with the result, and, if a failure, the loss will be slight,

The scientific or Latin name, *Juglans*, is a compound of *Jovis*, and *glans*, a nut; that is, the nut of Jupiter. It received this name from the ancients, who thus expressed their high appreciation of its valuable qualities. The genus, *Juglans*, includes our Black Walnut and the Butternut. The Black Walnut, *Juglans nigra*, is one of the most valuable of our native trees. It is a rapid grower, and attains a height of sixty to ninety feet. The largest Black Walnut tree in the country is said to be growing at Roslyn, Long Island, on the estate of the late lamented poet, W. C. Bryant. It grew from seed in the year 1713. It is twenty-five feet around it, three feet from the ground. At the height of about fifteen feet, the trunk divides into several large branches, and spreads out into a large head, covering a space of a hundred and fifty feet in diameter. Usually, in the forest, or where these trees grow together in groups, the trunk is a single column to the height of thirty to fifty feet, without branches. Although the Black Walnut is found to a limited extent in almost every section of the country, it is only in the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, that it becomes a prominent feature of forest scenery. From Ohio, westward to Colorado, it is one of the most important trees; or, at least, such was its rank before the native forests were leveled. At present, it is comparatively scarce in the States east of the Mississippi, and, at the rate it is now disappearing, another quarter of a century at most will exhaust the supply for mechanical purposes. In view of the great value of this tree for its timber, the beauty and elegance of which for cabinet and other fine work is so well known, and understand-



BUTTERNUT.

ing the absolute certainty of its high price, in the market of the next generation, it will be an act of only ordinary prudence, for those properly situated to do so, to plant it. As a nut, the fruit of the Black Walnut is of little value, although its peculiar flavor is enjoyed by some.

The Butternut, *Juglans cinerea*, is very common.



ly scattered over the Northern States and Territories of this country, and extending to the Rocky Mountains. It grows from fifty to sixty feet high, and, when standing alone, has a wide-branching head. The nut is very rich and of excellent flavor.

### D. C. Horticultural Society.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

The District Columbia Horticultural Society, held its annual meeting, in the city of Washington, on Thursday, January 29, 1880, John Saul in the chair., and W. Gillingham, secretary.

The order of the day was, the election of officers for the ensuing year.

John Saul was elected President; Thos. W. Fowler, Chalkly Gillingham and Z. M. King, Vice Presidents; D. S. Curtiss, Corresponding Secretary, W. Gillingham, recording Secretary; John T. C. Clark, Treasurer; an Executive Committee was also elected.

John T. C. Clark, then read a handsome and instructive essay, on the "Analogy between Animal and Vegetable life," which was listened to with much satisfaction, and ordered to be printed—after pleasant discussion.

The Society presented a beautiful basket of flowers to Mrs. Harriet N. Nute, as an expression of esteem for her services and contributions to the Society.

On motion, it was resolved to hold a floral and fruit fair and exhibition, in Washington, during the third week in September next, and suitable committees were appointed to make proper arrangements therefor; and all growers and lovers of those beautiful and delicious productions of nature, are cordially invited to attend and to exhibit their products. It is designed and expected to make it the finest Horticultural Show ever made in this city. The Maryland Society, and all kindred Associations, are cordially requested to participate, and share the labors, rewards and honors.

POTOMAC.

If France, Germany, and even Russia can produce sugar from beets sufficient to supply their own wants and make it an article of exportation, certainly the farmers of America can do likewise and save the country the outlay of \$100,000,000 per annum now required to import raw sugars from other countries.—*Sugar Planter, Mass.*

Carroll County Agricultural Society, Col. W. A. McKillip, president; David Fowble, vice-president, R. Manning, Treasurer; Francis H. Orendorff, secretary. Holds its Fair September 28th to October 1st.

### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, February 13th, 1880.

*Editors MARYLAND FARMER:*—Thinking your readers might wish to know how New York is progressing agriculturally I send you a few notes thereof. The important subject now is the result of the election for officers of the International Dairy Fair Association. Some time since the Board of Managers appointed a committee to nominate officers for the coming year, and the ticket was made up of Western men with the avowed object of holding the next fair in that section. Some of the prominent dairymen were opposed to this, and the result was an independent ticket, with Mr. Francis D. Moulton as president and a list of officers representing all the dairy sections. The time fixed by the by-laws for the annual meeting was February 10th, and a call was made for a meeting of the Board of Managers at the same time. A quorum of the Board was not obtained, and the regular business of election was proceeded with. A great deal of interest was manifested, and the question of the reception of proxies that had not been received prior to February 7th was raised, but it was finally decided to allow all proxies that had been received up to the meeting. The result of the election was as follows: President—Francis D. Moulton, New York; 1st Vice-President—Col. R. P. McLincey, Elgin, Ill.; Secretary—T. Mortimer Seaver, New York; Treasurer—Washington Winsor, New York; with a list of Vice-Presidents and Board of Managers representing all the dairy sections. After the election, Mr. Moulton, in a neat speech, accepted the office and promised for himself and his associates on the ticket that, so far as they were concerned, no action would be taken which was not in consonance with the purposes of the Association and the interests of the dairy trade, and congratulated the Association upon having elected officers "against whom no suspicious utterance can be truthfully made identifying them with any interest hostile to the dairy interests of the country."

Two communications were received, one from the Butter Merchants of St. Louis and the other from the President of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, asking the Association to take active measures to suppress the trade in oleo-margarine, and pledging themselves "not to patronize in any way any firm or individual who buys or sells or gives encouragement to the article." The reception of these petitions gave occasion to a good deal of discussion on the merits of oleo-margarine and the propriety of its sale, and the measures being

taken to suppress its illegal sale; the result of which was the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved,—That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chairman, to take such action as is necessary for the suppression of the illegal traffic in oleo-margarine, and that such committee co-operate with the Society for the prevention of adulteration of butter."

A committee of three was appointed to suggest amendments to the constitution and by-laws, more especially with reference to the initiation fees and annual dues. It was proposed to make the dues one dollar per year, with the hope that large numbers of practical dairymen would avail themselves of the opportunity to join, and thus extend the advantages of the Association. The general sentiment seemed to be that the future operations of the Society would be of greater benefit than has accrued in the past, and the dairy interests will be fully protected and developed by the newly elected officers.

There is a good deal of interest manifested just now in this city in regard to the Milk trade, and a bill has been introduced into the Legislature providing for enlarged powers to the Board of Health and requiring all milk dealers to take out a license, with severe penalties for selling adulterated milk. It is to be hoped something will be accomplished by this, of which there is need—as it is estimated that 25 per cent. of what is sold as milk is strictly *aqua pura*. A company is also being organized upon the plan of the celebrated Aylesbury Dairy Company, of London, that proposes to secure the co-operation of the farmers who supply milk for the city trade, having the milk shipped from the farm in sealed cans and deliver it to the customers under seal, either from large cans or in small one and two quart cans or glass jars. Several gentlemen of prominence in the city have signified their approval of this plan, and of their desire to assist in carrying out its purposes, by subscribing to the stock. So you see New York progresses agriculturally, although the farming is done thousands of miles away.

D. W. WILLSON.

The Montgomery Society held its annual meeting on the 18th ult., at Rockville, and elected officers for the present year. President, W. S. Brooke; Vice Presidents, Col. G. W. Dorsey, Col. James A. Boyd, Dr. E. E. Stonestreet, Isaac Young, R. Ross, B. D. Palmer and Perry; Executive Committee, Messrs. Gassaway, Bailey, Wilson, McDonnell and Kirk; Treasurer, W. V. Bauc, Jr.; Secretary, Charles W. Prettyman.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From the Department of the Interior, a copy of Bulletin No. 3, of the U. S. Entomological Commission, being a report on the Cotton Worm, by Prof. C. V. Riley, Chief of the Commission. It is well illustrated and appears to be an elaborate and able treatise upon the insect which is so destructive to the cotton crop: It will prove, no doubt, of great practical value to the cotton planters.

Thanks to S. C. Browne, Esq., Secretary of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries of New Jersey, for the Second Annual Report for 1879. It is a well printed book of 300 pages, full of statistics and useful matter relating to the history, resources and present industries of the State. Such annual reports do much to enlighten immigrants and others upon the advantages of locating within the State. It were well that such a Bureau was established in Maryland and other States. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and other States have agricultural commissions and bureaus, which have done incredible service to the welfare of their respective States. We heartily commend the perusal of this report to our farmers, and especially to our legislators for their serious consideration, if they want immigration of men of means and moral worth to add to our population and material wealth, irrespective of the new industries and increased manufactures that might flow from the dissemination of reliable documents illustrating the natural advantages and local inducements offered enlightened people from abroad to make their homes within our borders.

The Illustrated Book of the Dog. We are indebted to the publishers, Cassell, Potter, Galpin & Co., 596 Broadway, New York, for Part 6 of this splendid work. This work is to be completed in 30 parts, at 40 cents each part. The illustrations are capital. This number has a fine chromo of two St. Bernard dogs, true to the life in form and color. This book should be purchased by every sportsman and dog fancier in the land.

From the same Publishers, we have just received the 7th Part of this work, containing the colored portrait of Leo, a grand, black Newfoundland dog, and wood cuts of Terriers and the early type of Toy-Spaniels.

The Third Annual Report of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture for 1879. This report is elegantly printed and illustrated, and is altogether equal, or we might perhaps say superior, to



any report of similar character ever issued in this country. The general report on Pennsylvania agriculture does credit to that great State, and the accompanying papers on practically important matters, written by men of judgment and learning are worthy of being incorporated in so valuable a book. We shall avail ourselves of the facts and useful information it contains in our future issues, and in the meantime recommend all who can to procure a copy and give it a careful perusal.

### CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

From Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., their Descriptive Price List of Strawberries, and their No. 1 Catalogue of Fruits for 1880. Both are handsomely illustrated; the Fruit Catalogue has a pretty colored engraving of the new Waterloo Peach. This old and reliable nursery is so celebrated that it needs no "bush" from us to proclaim its worth.

From J. Saul, Washington, D. C., his Catalogue of Rare and Beautiful Flower Seeds, Garden Seeds, &c.

From Jos. Harris, Rochester, N. Y., select list of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds for 1880.

From B. K. Bliss & Sons, N. Y., Illustrated Hand Book for the Farm and Garden, with Catalogue of Seeds. This is a valuable compendium and prepared carefully as well as beautifully illustrated. It contains many new varieties of vegetables, among which is the entirely new vegetable from Brazil, something like the cucumber, called *Maxie*, a cut of which we will give in our April number, through the kindness of Messrs. Bliss we have received, but too late for this number.

From James G. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., his Catalogue for 1880 of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. It is profusely illustrated and full of instruction as to the cultivation of the different plants. He offers several new varieties of vegetables and rare seeds for field crops.

From Benson, Maule & Co., Philadelphia, Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.

From John Perkins, Moorstown, Burlington Co. N. J., Hardy Fruit Trees, Vines and Plants.

From H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., his Garden Calendar for 1880. It is replete with information as to the growth of plants, sowing seeds, &c. It is well illustrated and has a fine chromo of new *Coleus*, originated by himself. This is one of the best Catalogues we have received from florists this year.

### Journalistic.

The "Dixie Farmer" is again alive, having consolidated the "Planter and Grange," of Atlanta, the "Plantation" of Montgomery, with the "Rural Sun," under the present title, so popular in the South. The Rural Sun was always a welcome exchange and we shall miss its familiar face, yet as its spirit lives in "Dixie," with such an enlarged sphere of action we may justly predict for it increased usefulness, and we hope, commensurate circulation. It is published in Nashville, Tenn., weekly, at \$1.50 per year.

The American Breeder and Planter, Vol. 1 No. 1, comes to us in neat form and style; Frank G. Ruffin, Jr., editor, Richmond, Va.; \$1 per year, monthly, 32 pages. The editor wields a ready and bold pen, and seems not to hesitate in tossing his gauntlet into the arena. His tilt with his old and well known neighbor and its younger rival may be hazardous, but we like to see these friendly tourneys, they excite the old and animate the young to greater exertion. We heartily wish Mr. Ruffin success in his venture. Stock growing in Virginia and the South cannot have too much aid, nor too many zealous advocates.

Kent County Agricultural Society, President, Jos. H. Hossinger; Vice-President, W. W. Stephens, Secretary, H. Massey; Treasurer, Samuel Vannort; Corresponding Secretary, F. Hooper; Librarian, Wm. Morris.

NEW YORK STATE GRANGE.—The annual meeting of the New York State Grange for 1880, was held at Rochester, last month. The attendance was large and proceedings harmonious. Officers to serve for the next two years were elected, and on the fifth ballot, Utica was selected as the place where the next annual meeting is to be held.

STATISTICS.—The hay crop is one of the leading staples of the country. The Department of Agriculture places its value during the past year at \$325,000,000. The value of the oats-crop is given at \$121,000,000, the potato at \$79,000,600, and the tobacco at \$21,500,000. To the latter Pennsylvania has become an important contributor. Lancaster and Berks counties, it is estimated, produce \$2,000,000 worth of the "weed" annually, while the value of the crop in the entire State will aggregate about \$4,000,000.

It is only within the last decade that this State was ever thought to be classed as a tobacco growing region. Some of the best and highest priced tobaccos are now grown there.



THE  
MARYLAND FARMER,  
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture & Rural Economy.  
**EZRA WHITMAN,**  
Editor.

COL. W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

141 West Pratt Street  
BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, MARCH, 1 1880.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One dollar per annum, in advance.

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☞ Advertisements to secure insertion in the ensuing month should be sent in by the 20th of the month.

## TO ADVERTISERS

The large circulation of the Maryland Farmer makes it one of the best mediums for advertisers of all classes. Its circulation will be largely increased by our reduction in the Subscription Price, and hence add to its advantages as a medium for advertisers. The terms of advertising will remain as heretofore.

The Maryland Farmer will be read this year by more Farmers, Planters, Merchants, Mechanics and others interested in Agriculture, than any other magazine which circulates in the Middle or Southern States, and therefore is the best medium for advertisers who desire to extend their sales in this territory.

☞ We call attention to our Reduction in Price of Subscription.

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"	"	20	"	-	-	15 00
"	"	50	"	-	-	35 00
"	"	100	"	-	-	60 00

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### SPECIAL PREMIUMS

For those who may Canvass for New Subscribers.

Any person who sends us 100 Subscribers, at \$1.00, will receive the world-renowned Howe Sewing Machine, with all the latest improvements. Value, \$50.00.

Any person who sends us 80 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive 1 Young America Corn and Cob Mill, worth \$40.00.

Any person who sends us 50 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive 1 of the celebrated Wheat Fans, which has taken nearly 200 premiums. Value, \$28.00.

Any person who sends us 25 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Roland Plow. Value, \$12.00.

Any person who sends us 15 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Farm Bell. Value, \$6.00.

Any person who sends us 12 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Remington Iroquois Revolver, full plated, Ivory. Value, \$4.00.

Any person who sends us 6 Subscribers, at \$1.00 each, will receive a Nickel-Plated Revolver, Long Fluted Cylinder. Value \$2.50.

THESE ARTICLES WE WARRANT TO BE FIRST-CLASS.

☞ It will not be necessary to secure the subscribers all at one time. For instance, if any one wants the Mill we offer for 80 new subscribers, he can send the names in any number he chooses, and we will allow him a whole year to finish the club.

☞ COL. D. S. CURTIS, of Washington, D. C., is authorized to act as Correspondent and Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the MARYLAND FARMER, in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

☞ Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

### State Aid to Agriculture.

Our duty, as well as our pleasure, require that we should look at all times to the interest of the farming community, and be watchful to recommend what may be deemed calculated to uphold their pursuit, defend their rights, and protest against any legislation which may impede their progress.

While we admire the manly effort of the Governor to correct abuses, lop off all useless expenditures, do away with all offices not essential to the proper management of State affairs, and to do all that properly should be done to restore the State administration to an economical, efficient and honest government, becoming a people who look not to the State as a paternity, but as a medium, through which a free people govern themselves, yet we are constrained to believe Governor Hamilton in his zeal for reform, has in a few instances overleaped the bounds of prudence, and lost sight of true economy.

One of the most glaring and detrimental to agricultural progress is the recommendation to withdraw the State's aid from agricultural associations. This is a most surprising suggestion on the part of a Democratic farmer—Governor. No one in the State knows better, or, in our belief, appreciates more highly the great benefits which result to the whole people of Maryland, by these annual Exhibitions or Fairs, than our popular agricultural orator and distinguished Governor. We have not the space at present to answer his specious argument in regard to this recommendation, which we suppose he felt called on to make, by way of supporting the broad principle he asserts as the foundation to rest his great reform measures upon, in carrying out his pledges to zealously maintain the Democratic platform of the last campaign. But we do not think it was ever hinted during that spirited canvass by the most zealous reformers that all aid was to be withdrawn from the tillers of the soil, whose pursuit is admitted by all statesmen to be the rock on which the very super-structure of a State government rests, and which is the wealth of its people and the great bulwark of its power and prosperity. From Washington down to this day, all our great statesmen have conceded the paramount claims of agriculture, and like Napoleon the First, have recognized it as the source of wealth, power, and only true source of prosperity of a nation and of happiness to the people, for unless agriculture flourishes, all other avocations languish or die.

Maryland may be said to be purely an agricultural State, and yet, she has done but little in com-

parison with her sister States, to foster her chief interest. Virginia, New York, Delaware, Ohio, Tennessee, Michigan, South and North Carolina, New Hampshire, Indiana, and every other State to a greater or less extent, give liberal aid to the advancement of agriculture in some form or other. There are State Boards of Agriculture, Agricultural Departments, Bureaus of Immigration, State Chemists, State Geologists, Agricultural Colleges, Experimental Farms and Stations, and State and County Societies, supported entirely or in part by each State; in some States—the most prosperous—all these appliances to progress are State Institutions largely endowed or receive annually contributions from the State Treasuries, and the benefits are seen and acknowledged by the most penurious sceptic. We gather these facts from an extended correspondence, we recently have had with distinguished statesmen and scientists and farmers in a large number of the States, extracts, from some of which, we give below, and would be glad to publish more, but for want of space, as we were impelled to open this correspondence by a solicitude in regard to this subject. We shall give further extracts from other letters in our next number.

We cannot believe that the Legislature will, at this time, when the whole business of the country is reviving, deal a death-stab to agriculture, and wipe out every source of aid and encouragement to the hard-working tillers of Maryland soil, by withdrawing all appropriations for the Agricultural College and the Agricultural Societies, when there is no class of tax-payers desirous for such retrograding and destructive legislation, and when too it will be against the will of nine-tenths of the land owners and payers of tax on real estate, who bear the greater part of the tax burthen.

#### WHAT OTHER STATES DO TO HELP THE FARMER.

Ex-Governor H. Seymour, of New York, says: \* \* "We have a State Society which is provided with rooms at Albany. The State aids in giving premiums at the Fair. It also keeps up a Botanical, Entomological and Geological Department; I send you a report for 1878, that of 1879 not yet printed; you will see on page 5, in the account of receipts and expenses, that the Society received for premiums from the State \$7,141.80. Our farmers are urging Experimental Schools."

Hon. H. G. Wells, President of the Board of Agriculture of Michigan, writes: "Michigan has a State Agricultural College, located at Lansing, the Capital of the State, which is managed by a State Board of Agriculture, appointed by the Governor and Secretary, each serving six years. The proceeds of the fund resulting from sales, (interest only) of the Agricultural College land grant, is



used for the support of the College; any deficit is made up by Legislative appropriations. All the buildings and permanent improvements have been made from moneys appropriated from time to time by the Legislature."

Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, writes: "South Carolina gives \$2,000 per annum to the State Society, and has also recently established a Board of Agriculture, with Col. A. P. Butler, at its head."

Alfred L. Kennedy, Esq., of the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, informs us by letter that Pennsylvania adopts the "*bonus*" plan of aiding her Agricultural Societies, by giving to each that holds an exhibition a sum equal to that which is shown to have been paid in by the members. In the case of the State Society the appropriation cannot exceed \$2,000 per annum, however large the amount paid in by its members. It has a Board of Agriculture, with quarters at the State Capital, and a Secretary who receives \$1,700 from the State. It has established three Experimental Stations, now the property of the State College. The State also prints 13,000 copies each year of the Reports of the Board, the State Society and the State Dairymen's Association, and of the State Fruit Growers' Association, making a bound volume of over 600 pages.

What Tennessee does — J. B. Killebrew, Esq., Commissioner of the Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics, Mines, and Immigration, says: "This Department has been established since 1875, and has an appropriation of \$8,000 annually to defray all expenses."

Massachusetts.—Prof. Levi Stockbridge, of Amherst College, furnishes the facts that this State has thirty Agricultural Societies, each of which receive from the State, \$600 per annum to be laid out in premiums—\$18,000—a Board of Agriculture paid their necessary expenses while attending to their duties,—furnished rooms in the State House at Boston, with a Secretary paid by the State \$2,000 per year. The State also publishes many thousands of copies of the annual Report of the State Board.

Baltimore stands next to New York in exports, the value of which was near \$69,000,000 in 1879, and an increase of over \$13,000,000 as compared with 1878. Wheat and corn make up the bulk of the exports. The fine elevators erected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the Northern Central Railway Company have attracted immense quantities of grain to this port, and in 1879 its exports of grain exceeded the combined exports from Philadelphia, Boston and New Orleans by 5,000,000 bushels, the aggregate being 53,480,341 bushels.

### Encouragement of Manufactures in Baltimore.

We are pleased to see on the part of the authorities of the city and enterprising individuals, a movement at last to encourage manufacturers. Baltimore is a locality surpassed in natural advantages by no city in the Union for successful operation of factories of all kinds. This source of wealth to the State and so immensely contributing to the prosperity of the city, has been too long neglected, and *now* that credit is restored on the cash system and confidence restored and business has become active, manufacturers should be encouraged by exemption from taxation for some years, and by every means that the State and City authorities can legally and properly exert in aid of such a step toward the future greatness of the Southern gate city to the sea, from the West. As Baltimore increases in population, wealth and importance, so does the agriculture of Maryland improve and its territory become more valuable and more desirable for capital and industry to seek investment. As Baltimore builds up manufactories, so agriculture in like proportion will be benefitted.

Our thoughts on this subject have been stimulated by seeing some statements lately as to the manufactures of other towns in the Union, and we notice for illustration, the little village of Akron, Ohio. In 1879, the manufactures of that small place, amounted to \$10,000,000 and more than \$2,000,000 of this amount was from agricultural implements; one item of this sum was \$650,000 alone for reaper-knives. But what is still more remarkable, one match factory made \$1,000,000 worth of Lucifer matches, and it is positively asserted that the present year it will double that amount, and that the revenue of the General Government will be for 1880, \$1,000,000, from this one factory in this small town. Incredible as it may seem, figures are said "not to lie." Last year the revenue to the Government was \$500,000 from this one little source. We have singled out this village as an illustration, because we have visited it and seen personally its many manufacturing industries.

If little Akron, away off in Ohio, can accomplish all this, what may not Baltimore do with her opportunities, her location on the sea-coast, and her inter-communication with the West, South and East, if proper inducements are offered to the capitalists and manufacturers of the world.

HOW TO HELP THE MARYLAND FARMER.—Get up Clubs or help some friend to do so—or induce your P. M. to act as Agent. Our cash commissions are large.



### The Tri-County Agricultural Society.

A meeting was held at Annapolis Junction, on the 3rd of February, at 11 o'clock. A large gathering of farmers was expected because of the great interest felt in the creation of this new Society, but the inclement weather kept away a great number, and only thirty-five or forty persons were assembled at the hour; many others came after the meeting had adjourned and left the place. The meeting was called for the purpose of adopting a constitution and enhancing the popular interest in the movement. Mr. L. E. Dorsey, was chairman, and Mr. E. Whitman, secretary.

The report of the special committee on the constitution, appointed at a recent meeting at the Maltby House, was then presented, and at the request of its chairman, Col. Bowie, owing to the smallness of the meeting caused by the inclemency of the weather, read and laid on the table, to be discussed at a future meeting. On motion, it was settled to make the Society a Chartered Stock company, the amount of each share to be \$10, and the whole amount of capital stock to be fixed at the next meeting. There was a good deal of animated and pleasant discussion and interchange of views, resulting in the unanimous vote to instruct the chairman to appoint a committee of finance, consisting of one from each district in the counties and ten from Baltimore city, to ascertain the probable amount of subscription and donations that could be obtained in their several districts in aid of the Society, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the same place at 11 o'clock on the first Tuesday in March. It was the sense of the meeting that after the organization of the Society, the stockholders should select the place where the Society should hold its annual Fairs and elect officers.

NOTICE.—The January and February issues of the MARYLAND FARMER for 1880, were the largest ever published by us, and supposed they would be enough for the year, but the unexpected demand for the Farmer, from nearly every State and Territory in the Union, has nearly exhausted those numbers, hence we shall be unable to supply any of them hereafter, except to those new subscribers who may specially wish to begin with the January number. We have reserved a limited number for that purpose.

MORT-GAGE is a Latin word, and means "death grip." This is worth thinking of when one wants to get hold of your house or farm.

DOGS VERSUS SHEEP.—It is not too late for our farmers who feel any interest in sheep raising, to appeal personally and collectively to the justice and common sense of our legislators at Annapolis, to pass a stringent dog law protective of sheep. We gather from statistical tables and reports, the fact that Maryland has 4,000,000 acres of uncultivated and 1,000,000 of wild pasturage, with only 151,200 sheep. Why is all this immense sheep pasture unproductive? Because there is no protection against dogs. From 6 to 8 per cent of the sheep raised or grazed on cultivated farms are yearly destroyed by dogs.

The *Southern Farmer and Planter*, states that the entire South has less than 7,000,000 sheep, and of these 500,000 are said to be yearly destroyed by dogs. Yet the South has summer pasturage and winter keep for 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 sheep, if rightly managed and duly protected by efficient laws against their natural enemy—the dogs.

AGRICULTURAL PRIZES FOR THE BOYS.—The industrious farmers' boys of Harford county will have the opportunity, this year, of competing for valuable prizes for raising corn. Mr. John Bond of the book publishing firm of J. W. Bond & Co., of Baltimore, proposes to offer, through the county Agricultural Society, prizes in Gold, amounting to \$200, to the boys of Harford County, for the best yield of corn to be planted and the ground cultivated solely by the competitors. The Prizes will be as follows:

For the largest yield.....	\$100
" 2d best " .....	50
" 3d " " .....	20
" 4th " " .....	10
" 5th " " .....	10
" 6th " " .....	10

The competition is to be confined to boys seventeen years of age and under.

The plowing of the land may be done for the competitor, but the remainder of the work, except husking the corn, must be his own. For the husking, he may employ as many boys and girls as he pleases.

A committee of three judges will be appointed in each district to accurately measure the land and report the yield.

Mr. Bond is a native of Abingdon district, and is now over eighty years of age. He feels a deep interest in his native county, and his generous offer will stimulate the farmer lads of Harford county as nothing else could do.—*F. G. S.*

## History of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

### CHAPTER XVIII.

The Annual Fair of this Society for 1854 was commenced on the 3rd of October, and concluded on the 6th of that month. It was a great success, although the number of exhibitors in some of the departments were not as numerous as on some former occasions; but where quantity was lacking, the quality of the articles exhibited seemed to make up for any deficiencies in the variety and numbers of specimens. This was seen more particularly in the implement and machinery classes and, it is to be regretted, in the Household Hall, where the handiwork of women was wont to be so greatly admired and the fruits of the skill and industry of the gardener, florist and Pomologist showed heretofore so greatly to the credit of the Maryland Society. The comparative failure in the latter was attributed to the long drouth of the season. The exhibition of all kinds of stock, poultry and birds was large, highly commendable and commanded universal admiration. Taken altogether, it was a creditable crowning of the long administration of the popular and zealous President, C. B. Calvert, Esq., whose services in that honorable position were reluctantly parted with by the Society, upon his positive declension.

We refresh our recollection of the exhibits of stock and other articles, by looking over the reports of the examining committees. The committee on premium animals awarded to Oden Bowie the premium for Devon bull Prince George. For best Cow of any breed they report as follows:

The Committee felt pride in exhibiting to the crowd the handsome display of fifteen competitors of the different kinds of animals for the premium prize for Cows. Here were—

C. Hill's stately short horns, Kate and Virginia; W. C. Wilson's fine Alderney Lady; John Merryman's fine grade Nanny; Mr. Vandersmith's fine Ayrshire and Holstein, Mary Ann; Oden Bowie's beautiful Devon, Sweetheart; W. W. Glenn's fine Alderney, Daisey; R. McHenry's fine Ayrshires, Nannie and Alice, and the venerable Mary Queen of Scotts; Mr. Holcomb's beautiful Devon, Cherry; Z. Barnum's noble Holstein, Duchess, and native Peggy Perkins; D. M. Perine's fine Ayrshire, Jenny Deans

All very fine animals of their different breeds, and all have carried the high honors of the Society. In such a crowd is it not more surprising that the Committee could agree at all, than that they had great difficulty and doubts in making a decision? After many examinations and com-

parisons they awarded the prize of \$30 to Sweetheart, and thus among the number, the royal dame of Scotland, the victress of other contests, has had to yield the palm to her more youthful competitor the Republican Sweetheart of Maryland.

On Horses in the same class (there was a fine show), Mr. Blackstone's thorough-bred stallion, Cripple, was awarded the premium, and Mr. John Merryman took the \$30 prize for his mare, Nelly.

We give the balance of the report of the Committee as worthy of imitation by others who may have like duties to perform:

Hogs.—To Mr. Samuel L. Tucker, the prize of \$10 for his Chester boar, Jerry. No competitor.

To J. C. Smith, the prize of \$5 for his China Sow. No competitor.

In these decisions, under the rule of the Society, the Committee decides which is nearest perfection in its own class, not which is the best animal.

The Committee take great pleasure in expressing to the Society their satisfaction at the very proper order in which the animals were brought forward for their consideration—not overloaded with fat, nor weakened by poverty, but in prime wholesome growing order, thus facilitating the Committee in arriving at just conclusions. Nor can they refrain from expressing their pleasure in seeing the splendid improvement in the enlargement of the ring and the compliance with the recommendation made by this Committee heretofore, in the erection of seats for the accommodation of visitors, where all can rest, and at the same time see the handsome animals which they trust will always grace your grounds. We trust a liberal public will surely know how to appreciate your efforts to attend to their comforts and pleasures. Respectfully submitted,

JOSIAH W. WARE,  
HENRY CARROLL,  
JOHN W. MOORE.

There were twenty-five animals shown in the Short Horn class under three years old, and Messrs. C. B. Calvert, Clement Hill and A. Clement were the successful competitors in Short Horns. Mr. T. B. Sadtler took the \$15 premium for his Hereford heifer Isabella.

For the same breeds in class for those over three years old, Mr. C. Hill received the first premium for cow Ellen, and \$15 for second best, cow, Beauty. Mr. P. Winchester for bull, Pete got the first premium; and Mr. Lurman for his bull Tom Hall, the second premium.

On Devons and Alderneys over three years old, Mr. C. P. Holcomb, of Delaware, got first premium for Plowboy, Devon; and Col. Hughes the second. Mr. James Mullikin took first for best Devon cow, Amy; and Mr. Strandburg, for Matilda, the second premium. Mr. W. W.



Glenn received first for best Alderney bull; Col. Hughes the second. Mr. J. McHenry got the first for Alderney cow, Charity, and Mr. W. W. Glenn the second.

It is to be remarked, that at that day all the Channel cattle were classed as Alderneys. We are sure that all the above premium cattle were pure *Jerseys*, tho' classed as Alderneys.

Those who received premiums in class of Devons and Alderneys under three years, were Messrs. W. H. Marriott, Oden Bowie, A. B. Davis, A. Clement, C. P. Holcomb; and for imported bull, bull calf and two year old heifer, Mr. J. H. McHenry received first premium for each

Alderneys—Messrs. W. W. Glenn, W. C. Wilson, J. H. McHenry and C. B. Calvert were the recipients of premiums; to some were awarded several premiums for different ages. This class of Devons and Alderneys was large and imposing by the beauty of the animals exhibited.

The show of Ayrshires and Holsteins was most excellent, and attracted great attention. Those who got premiums for Ayrshires were Messrs. Charles Ridgely, Ramsey McHenry, C. B. Calvert, R. W. Holcomb, W. H. Marriott, and W. H. Hearne. For Holsteins, Messrs. Z. Barnum and John Merryman received the premiums.

A very fat Alderney heifer, eight months old, raised by Mr. Ward, of Harford county, and a remarkably large Devon ox of best quality beef, raised and fattened by Mr. Geo. Patterson, were awarded discretionary premiums. There was a fine exhibition also of natives and grades.

The working oxen were superior, and the cows working in the yoke, exhibited by Mr. Bailey, attracted great notice. Remarkably fine and fat sheep were seen in the pens of Mr. Reybold and Mr. M. T. Goldsborough. The general display of sheep, Southdowns and Cotswolds, was superior, as was the splendid specimens of slaughtered mutton.

The exhibits of hogs were not many, but those offered were excellent.

There was a creditable show of horses, mules and jacks.

The Poultry display was great and beautiful, including a variety of birds and rare birds, among which was a Bird of Paradise, owned by Mr. Bowers. This department received constant attention from admiring crowds of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. T. C. Green, of Baltimore was awarded a premium for best Chinese Peacock Pheasant. There has never before been such a display of poultry, pigeons, and birds famous for singing or plumage, in the country.

Although the year was unfavorable for agricultural productions, yet the show of vegetables and grain was fair, and a statement was made by Mr. G. W. B. Smith, of his own corn crop, showing that on one acre accurately surveyed he made 120 bushels, 1 peck, 1 gallon and 3 quarts of shelled corn, carefully measured by responsible parties. We give his statement, because it is interesting and goes to show that corn culture at that day was perhaps better understood than at this time, when it seems to be the height of a farmers ambition to raise 100 bushel of shelled corn per acre.

The said acre of land near Snowhill, Worcester county, is embraced in a lot of two and one-half acres, on which a large yield of Australian wheat was harvested in 1853 (last year), and followed the same year by crops of buckwheat, rutabaga and Irish potatoes.

The second crops produced an abundant yield, though the land had not been manured for their production. The same land, in the month of May, was ploughed deeply (say 10 inches), harrowed and laid off in rows for drill corn at irregular distances, some of the rows being as wide as seven and one half, and other as narrow as four and one-half feet apart. The corn was left to grow in the rows at an average space between the stalks of about twelve inches. The first tillage was given with a common cultivator, which passed twice in a row, and this was succeeded by using the plough but once, to throw the earth from the middle of the row toward the growing corn. Third and last tillage it received was given by the cultivator used as in the first tillage.

The corn at planting was merely wetted with brine, and rolled in plaster; Guano was applied in the usual way in the drilled rows before planting, at the rate of 200 lbs. to the acre. It was then covered by the harrow and rolled, and a lighter top dressing of fresh stable manure was applied to each row, and a cultivator run by the sides of each, in order to throw a small portion of earth over the manure to retard the evaporation of the same as applied. This is all the cultivation and manuring the land received for the crop.

The measurement of the land was made by two of our best practical surveyors, David K. Hopkins and Littleton R. Purnell, Esqs., who laid off the acre from which the corn was gathered on the day upon which it was plucked.

The product of the acre amounts by actual measurement to one hundred and seventy-one bushels of corn in the ear, twenty-six of which fills to the customary measurement a common half-bushel equalling fifty-two ears to the bushel of shelled corn according to the common mode of calculation, but according to actual experiment 104 ears of this corn make one bushel, one peck, one gallon and one quart when shelled, and accordingly the estimate of the yield of this one acre is 120 and one quarter bushels, one gallon and three quarts of shelled corn.

G. W. P. SMITH,

*For the Maryland Farmer:*

### Farming Don't Pay,

How often do ye hear this remark, and see it in print. In reply to this, I should like to be informed by those who insist that farming don't pay, what will pay? After an experience of many years in business, and being a witness during that time to the wrecks and misfortunes in all kinds of mercantile investments,—and the very few, comparatively speaking, successful ventures,—I am ready to think that farming will pay about as well, if not better, than anything else, with far less chance of sinking all the capital and ten-fold as much more for others. Twenty-five cents on the dollar is a fair dividend, and fifty cents on the dollar paid by a bankrupt is in all my personal experience accepted with thanks. Let any one who has been in business twenty-five years carefully survey the field and point out the successful merchants, and they will be few, compared with those who have gone to protest, died without a dollar, or who are living with hardly enough to pay rent and the butcher bills.

Farming, like every other business, requires brains. Not the quantity, but quality. Brains that will teach you to use proper management on the farm, such as to watch closely every leak and stop it with lightning speed. The leaks are numerous. A store bill comes in much larger than expected, and often a big leak is discovered in it—many things purchased that would have been dispensed with if the cash had to be paid out. Stop this leak. The merchant must have a good profit, to wait six and twelve months for his bill. Stop this leak by paying cash for everything needed. Luxuries are often purchased on credit that would not be thought of if the hard cash had to be paid down. Stop this leak. Stock, during the long and cold winter nights, exposed to the beating rains, drifting snows and howling winds, suffer much, and lose their flesh and blood and often die ere the winter is over. Stop this leak by having comfortable quarters made for them. A few days work, with what can be found on the farm, will provide a protection from the wind and rains,—a few posts, rails and straw will do until time and means will justify a better outfit for them, and this will follow when sufficient leaks are stopped—means combined with industry and frugality. Recently visiting a friend in the country, I was agreeably surprised to see how comfortable thirty or forty head of cows and steers were made in their winter home by a few days work in the fall, with ordinary field hands. Posts were planted, with rough rails as plates on them.

On these, poles were placed and covered with straw, corn stalks, &c., completely shutting off the winds from the main quarters—east, west and north; the southern exposure giving ample fresh air, light, &c. On this the rain and snow may fall, and against the sides the cold winds blow, but neither could reach the apparently happy animals quartered there. Many of them were as fat as good feed and dry quarters could make them, and will no doubt bring the top price of the market when sold. This friend did not meet me with the unpleasant cry, "Farming don't pay"; on the contrary, everything—including a happy-looking, contented wife and children, with a home supplied with all the necessary appendages to make it comfortable—looked indeed as if farming did pay. No fears of a protested note to disturb the night's repose; no hungry landlord giving notice of an increased rent; no failing debtors to consume your profits and capital, for everything you have brings the ready cash, hence no excuse for store bills which often leads to ruinous leaks.

The assumption that all wealth has its starting point in the soil, has never been questioned; hence equally certain is it, that business the product of which brings the ready cash in all the markets of the world must give a small profit. It must necessarily be so, otherwise we would soon all be producers and in consequence few consumers, and, finally, no market for our surplus products. Viewing things in this light, it is not to be expected to find on a farm a floating boom, that the first full tide will float a fortune to the possessor; on the contrary, the boom means hard work, close attention to business, strict economy, as is necessary in all business until a fair start is obtained, and by that time your wants and desires will be few. The desire for fast fancy horses will have given way for good, solid, sure plowing ones. Fancy cows, with a pedigree a yard long, will be superseded by those of a well developed escutcheon, indicating milk and butter with a good share of flesh, instead of the miserable breed of Jerseys and Alderneys, whose only merit is a small quantity of milk but rich as cream. And just here I will say, that I have never seen a cow of any breed giving a small flow of milk but what was rich in cream. During the past fall a number of cows were purchased, not for their beauty or pedigree, but for the reason they were cheap and had every mark of being milkers. Some that were thin and looked as if half starved, unacquainted with good hay and chop, soon learned that both were fit to eat and rapidly improved, and although supposed to be dry, soon gave a flow of milk, and rich milk, which soon added to the weekly supply of butter,



and of a rich *Alderney* color without the addition of Annotto or Richardson's Butter Color, so extensively used throughout the country. Good timothy hay, cut and well-watered, with the addition of a little meal, imparts a beautiful natural color and taste to the butter—it is nature's dye. My calves usually bring from 6 to 7 cents a pound, and average from 125 to 160 lbs. at 6 weeks old, and are eagerly sought after by veal butchers; whilst a friend largely engaged in the breeding of Jerseys informs me his bull calves are almost worthless to him, and offers to give them to me if I will take them, whilst a heifer from the same cow will bring a hundred dollars, with a herd-book endorsement.

Another fatal leak is often found in a sealed up jug that makes regular visits to some whiskey shop, often leaking out as much in a few weeks as would build comfortable quarters for half a dozen cows. I have frequently seen poor, distressed-looking cows seeking some fence corner or open dilapidated stable for protection from the cold rains and winds, and living upon the little stored up flesh acquired before winter. Whenever you see such, rest assured the owner will say farming don't pay.

It is my misfortune to be acquainted with several ladies and mothers who possess every qualification to make a home every way desirable, being of a happy and contented nature, devoted wives, kind and affectionate mothers, industrious house-keepers whose excellent dinners I have enjoyed, who have husbands whose appetite for whiskey is such as to keep their families in utter misery by its use. Oh! if such could only feel and realize the distress they give their loving wife and loving children, surely an effort would be made in fighting the devil, by excluding the foul stuff from their sight. If these lines should meet the eyes of any such, let me ask do you ever reflect on the misery you are entailing on your family, your relations and friends. The passion for it can be controlled by a firm and decided stand against its use, assisted by a silent, sincere prayer, that you may be preserved from dying a drunkard's death, unknown, unloved, and thanks expressed that you are gone. I have had friends to express themselves to me that it would be a blessing to them if their husbands were taken off before everything was gone.

A. P. S., Rock Hall, Kent Co., Md.

*Wanted.*—September and November numbers of the *Maryland Farmer* for 1875, and March number of 1869; any person having one of these numbers to spare, will oblige us by dropping us a postal card giving the information.

### Beet Culture.

The culture of beets for making sugar is a subject which seems to engross the interest of a large class of cultivators in many parts of the country, and has particularly attracted the attention of our friends in Harford county, Md. We shall be glad to hear from those who grew sugar beets in that section last year, as to their conclusions from the results of their first attempt. In the meantime, we give a letter from the Treasurer of the Maine Beet Sugar Company, in reply to the letter of R. B. McCoy, Esq., asking information as to mode of culture, profits, &c., of beet sugar:

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 23, 1880.

R. B. McCoy, Esq., Dublin, Harford Co., Md.

DEAR SIR—The statement you send me "from an agricultural paper" is untrue in the main. We have made a small profit on this year's business, and are going to try it again on a larger scale next year. We shall probably make no dividend on our stock this year, because the cost of our machinery has exceeded our stock capital, and the profit will go towards reducing that. We have no fear of "a total loss." We have made 900 tons of sugar and molasses; all sold at good prices for over \$100,000. We worked 9,000 tons of beets into sugar in 75 days, and expect next year, if we can get the beets, to work 20,000 tons in 90 days and good returns to stockholders. The only question is, can we get the beets? The fault has been to plant the rows too far apart and to leave the beets too close together in the rows; hence the ground has not been more than half covered and the beets have been stunted in their growth. The rule should be—

Rows 18 inches apart—beets 8 inches apart.

"	16	"	"	"	10	"
"	14	"	"	"	12	"

The last is the very best, but requires hand culture. For horse culture the first is best. There is no trouble in rigging up a horse cultivator to work in an 18-inch row.

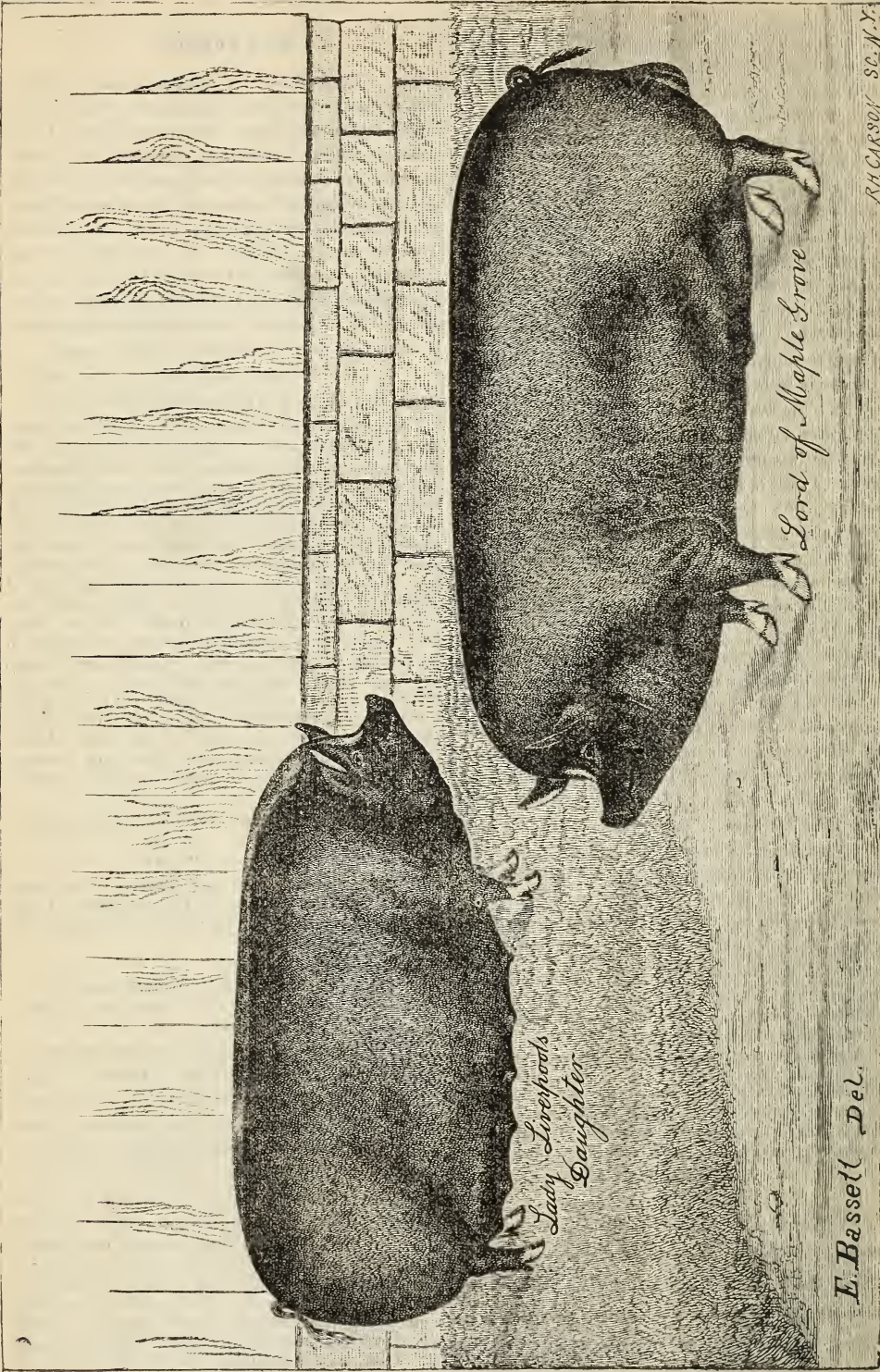
In haste, your friend,

Maine Beet Sugar Company,  
per H. B. Blackwell, Treas'r.

We invite special attention to the articles in this number of the *MARYLAND FARMER*, on calf raising by Dr. DeCoursey and A. P. S. The latter is a scientific analyst, who is a practical farmer also. The former is a distinguished breeder of Hereford cattle and other improved stock. Dr. S. advances a new theory in raising, by hand, young animals. He supplies sugar in place of the cream in the milk. This he shows is economical. Sugar fully takes the place of cream in the milk, and costs less than either the cream, or the butter from the cream is worth to the owner. Reasoning from analogy, we like his new theory much. Those who have raised children, independent of a mother's milk, will appreciate the Doctor's practice with calves on the sugar principle.



# LIVE STOCK REGISTER.



*Lady Liverpool's  
Daughter*

*Lord of Maple Grove*

*E. Bassett Del.*

*R. H. CARSON SC. N. Y.*



### Our Illustration

Is a cut from a drawing by Bassett, of the imported pair of Berkshires, the property of W. L. Gardiner, of the firm of Gardiner & Brown, fine stock breeders, having their farm in Huron Co., Ohio, postoffice address being Norwalk. This drawing was taken from the animals in their ordinary condition, shortly before the Northern Ohio Fair, at Cleveland, last fall, when they were awarded first premium in their class, and competing against the best breeders of the West. This pair of Berkshires have never been beaten, and their progeny have been equally successful. Messrs. Gardiner & Brown make their specialties, Clydesdale horses, Hamiltonian horses, Holstein and Jersey cattle, Berkshires, Oxford down sheep, and poultry. We are promised more cuts from them, and their advertisement for the April number, which will more fully give their specialties.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### A New Way to Rear Calves, Weaned at Once from the Cow.

Having had, on the 18th day of last September, a pair of twin heifers calved, and desiring to raise them as an experiment, they were taken from their mother at once, and with but little trouble were induced to partake heartily of a mixture which will be indicated below. Besides the experiment intended, milk was scarce at the time, and I desired both the milk and the butter; and the first idea occurred, what I should substitute for the latter and prove equally effective as a heating principle in the food. I never before had weaned a calf so early, preferring to sell them as veal calves after enjoying their mother's milk for five or six weeks, willing to dispense with her milk and butter so as to have a good calf for the butcher, and for near what they bring, am generally able to buy a thin cow (often with calf) and rarely have had a bad milker, depending upon the valuable information imparted by the study of Guenon's French rules in making the selection.

Indirectly I have had some experience with my neighbor's calves, fed on skimmed milk, and fearing to have such miserable poor-looking things is another reason for not sooner attempting an early weaning. Sugar was substituted for the butter, in the proportion given below:

Corn meal, .....	50 lbs.
Middlings, weighing from 26 to 23 lbs. to the bushel, .....	50 "
Sugar (common), well mixed, .....	5 "

Of this mixture  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. have been given morning and night, mixed with  $\frac{1}{2}$  bucket of boiling water and the bucket filled with skimmed milk. The bucket holds  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons. I did not weigh the calves when young, but on the first of November the two weighed 245 lbs., one 120 and the other 125. On the 16th of January, lacking one day of being 4 months old,—and then being on their third bag of feed, costing as follows:

Meal, 50 lbs. ....	75c
Middling, 50 lbs. ....	50
Sugar, 5 lbs. ....	35

\$1.60

or \$4 80 cts. for the three bags,—their weight was 432 lbs., 210 and 222, one gaining a little on the other. I do not know that I have ever seen two handsomer-looking calves. From their head to tail is straight as a chalk line, and everything else seems to be in the proper proportion for beauty, and I have every reason to think will turn out two fine cows; and this my first experiment has been quite satisfactory. I propose to keep it up and wean my calves at once, for the reasons I will give: First, it is very little trouble to get them eating, and from the above results they take on flesh about as fast as when supplied with food by their mother, and the butter made from the milk will more than pay for feed, which is easily proven by what follows: From the 18th of September to January 17th is 121 days. Allowing 2 gallons of milk a day from the cow, and I am sure it is not too much, would produce 80 lbs. of butter, one pound to each gallon of milk, and placing the butter at 25 cts. (it brought 30) nets \$20, showing a profit of \$15.20 on the butter, and 432 pounds of calf flesh at 5 cts. or \$21.60, which indicates a profit of \$36.80 to pay for the labor, &c. These are the plain facts and figures, which are given for what they are worth.

A. P. S.

PERCHERON AND NORMAN HORSES.—Within the past three years 200 to 1,000 guineas (\$1,000 to \$5,000) has been the common price in Great Britain for select heavy horses for breeding purposes, and even 1,500 guineas (\$7,500) has been refused for a few of the very choicest, while 50 to 80 guineas (\$250 to \$400) is the ordinary price of those for farm and dray work alone. In France, Belgium, Holland, and a few districts of Northern Germany, prices have also advanced considerably, and greater attention is given than formerly to the improvement of their horses, all of which shows the rapidly increased interest in the subject abroad. Nor has this matter been neglected in America, particularly in the last four years, during

which time large numbers of powerful animals have been imported into Canada and the United States from Great Britain and France with a few also from Flanders. The Clydesdale breed has been more generally preferred for Canada, while the Percheron and Norman have taken precedence in our own country.

For the Percheron and Norman in America a Stud Book was published in 1877, by Mr. J. H. Sanders, of Chicago, Illinois. A revised edition followed the next year, 212 large octavo pages, handsomely got up, with numerous fine engravings. The object of this Stud Book is to preserve an accurate record of the male and females imported from France and their full-bred descendants, so that the public may not be imposed upon hereafter by unprincipled dealers palming off their inferior grades for full-breeds.—A. B. ALLEN, in *Harper's Magazine* for February.

### Raising Calves and Stock Breeding.

*Messrs. Editors of Maryland Farmer:*

In reply to your request that I should give you for publication my "method of raising calves, either for sale or show," I have only to say that it is so simple in character as scarcely to deserve the name of "method." Perhaps the excellence of the animals that have fallen under your observation is rather due to the particular characteristics of the breed (Hereford) than the result of any systematic plan of raising.

I will briefly premise by saying that I am not at all a dairyman, and do not believe that any mode of artificial feeding can ever successfully compete with that plan Nature has so emphatically provided for all young animals, and that the making of milk and butter a chief object of revenue, and the raising of young cattle, cannot be carried on together.

When the calves are dropped, they are permitted for a week or two to run with their dams, and suck as much and as often as nature prompts them. When they have obtained sufficient strength, they are separated, and receive such portion of the milk as the exigencies of the occasion will permit, sometimes supplemented by a little meal given during the day. Should two calves fall about the same time, one would be allowed to run with the cow during the day, and separated at night, whilst the other, which had been permitted to remain with the cow the night previous, would be separated the following day, and this plan would be alternated between the two. I am aware that it is open to many objections, but in practice it has been found convenient and successful. My calves

are usually weaned at four months old; they are rarely sold to the butchers. Such as are not disposed of to breeders are either reserved for work oxen or are grass-fattened and sold to the butcher at from two to three years of age. Sometimes the heifer calves are spayed when a year old, and when three years old, make beef of superior excellence, on grass alone.

Whilst writing, I will take occasion to mention some views I have for some time held in regard to farmers undertaking to accomplish too many objects in one design. It is not uncommon to find them endeavoring to make one class of animals subserve several different purposes without giving due regard to the objects they have in view. For instance, notwithstanding the remoteness from market, they sometimes undertake to make dairying a prime object, and select a breed of cattle adapted for that purpose. From these they wish to raise veals, work oxen, and beef, and are not successful, perhaps, in any one of the objects they had in view. Had their experience directed them to a breed which, without any particular reputation for dairy products, will, under good management, furnish an abundant supply of butter and milk for family use, and fully meet the other demands, much loss and disappointment might have been avoided. I allude to the Hereford cattle, which I think fully meet all these requirements.

My attention has been more particularly directed to the want of judgment exhibited in this respect by the remarks of an intelligent Illinois correspondent (B. F. I.) of the *Country Gentleman*, who, in a communication to that paper, toward the close of the last year, states that the spread of the smaller milk breeds in the West has become so common that the great grangers and beef producers find it difficult to obtain reliable cattle for their purposes. At times there seems to be a sort of blind following in these matters, without discrimination. Some one in a neighborhood introduces Jerseys, Shorthorns, or some other breed of cattle that may suit his particular circumstances, but be totally unfit for the majority of his neighbors, when the whole community will rush into breeding Shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses, or Cotswold sheep, though their farms may lack the luxuriant and rich grasses necessary to support this large frame class of animals. It is not uncommon to find farmers enquiring for Cotswold sheep, who pay but little attention to the growing of the variety of grasses so necessary to develop to the full extent of both the wool growing and flesh producing capabilities of this breed, and in the end meeting with loss and disappointment. In these Middle States it is perhaps thoroughly



indicated that animals of a *middle class* are best adapted to the present state of cultivation, climate and soil. Let the Shorthorns, Cotswolds, and Percherons go to the rich blue grass and prairie lands of the West, and select for our own use such animals as combine the several qualities best fitted for general purposes.

Respectfully, WM. HENRY DECOURCY.

Queenstown, Md., Feb. 20th, 1880.

*For the Maryland Farmer :*

### D. C. Horticultural Society.

FEBRUARY MEETING, 1880.

This flourishing young Society held its regular meeting on the evening of Wednesday, February 25, at Germania hall, in 11th street, Washington D. C. John Saul, President, in the chair, and W. Gillingham, Secretary. There was an unusually large audience present, while the tables and stands were decorated with many flowers and plants, exhibited by Thos. W. Fowler, John Saul, J. T. C. Clark, and Mr. Watt, florist at the White House.

New members were elected; annual reports of the treasurer and secretary were read, which showed the Society out of debt, with a reserve in treasury. After some other business was transacted, on invitation by the President, Prof. Ben. Hyde Benton, principal of the Polytechnic College, of Washington, delivered a fine, instructive lecture on chemistry, giving various instances wherein a knowledge of that science is beneficial to agriculture and horticulture; he illustrated on the blackboard, and made pleasing experiments. The thanks of the Society were cordially voted, after which a discussion on the subject followed, participated in by Col. D. S. Curtiss, Prof. Saunders, the President, and some others. The fine display of flowers were distributed to the ladies present, and the meeting adjourned to the evening of the 4th Wednesday in March, when all who desire to attend, will be welcomed. Florists and fruit growers are informed that this Society will hold a grand Fair and Exhibition, in Washington, during the third week in September, when all are invited to take part.

POTOMAC.

J. J. Turner & Co. continue to manufacture their famous special fertilizers, and to sell very largely other fertilizers, guanos, &c. This house has been long established and maintains its high character with the farming community as reliable dealers and manufacturers.

### Convention of Farmers.

An interesting mass meeting of the farmers of Baltimore county was held in the court house at Towson town, on the 25th ult. under the auspices of the managers of Baltimore County Agricultural Society. The subjects discussed embraced a variety of matters pertaining to farming, concerning crops and the proper tillage of the soil.

There were present Hons. W. G. LeDuc, United States commissioner of agriculture; J. Fred. C. Talbot, and George Yellott, Dr. John W. Gadsden, of Philadelphia; Saml. Eccles, Jr., of the Canton sugar refinery; Prof. P. H. Wilson, of Baltimore; Col. Wm. Allen, Principal of McDonogh Institute; Samuel Brady, Wm. B. Sands, A. Grabowskii, professor of agriculture in Maryland Agricultural College; Ezra Whitman, Andrew Banks, Colonel Dennis M. Matthews, Dr. Moses Merryman, Pleasant Hunter, C. Lyon Rogers, James Pentland, Benjamin Gorsuch, Lewis Ferguson, Wm. H. Ruby and others.

The first speaker was Dr. John W. Gadsden, of Philadelphia, formerly of England, who read a paper on the contagious and specific character of pleuro-pneumonia, and the danger of allowing its spread.

United States Commissioner of Agriculture Le Duc was the next speaker. He gave a report of the progress of the cultivation of sugar-producing plants in this country, and the experiments of the agricultural department. He made a long, interesting, and humorous speech, which was received in high good humor and with great attention by the audience. Among other topics touched upon was sugar making from corn stalks. He said:

You can make sugar in Maryland as certainly as you can make corn. After gathering your corn you can make sugar out of the stalks, and derive twice as much out of it as you did out of the corn. Nine hundred and sixty pounds to the acre had been made after the corn was gathered. This is an astonishing statement, but it is absolutely true. From corn-stalks and sorghum, in five years from now, enough sugar can be made in this country for home consumption, and in six years we can export sugar instead of importing it. If we cannot make sugar of anything else we can make it of beets, though, Mr. Le Duc argued, it was not as profitable to do it from that source as from the sources he had named. In order to make sugar from corn-stalks, the corn should be pulled as soon as ripe, and two or three inches below the tassel cut off.

Mr. Le Duc believed Tea could be raised in this country, and he wanted the government to

give him a hundred acre farm in South Carolina to experiment on. He also wanted a thousand acre farm to experiment on in raising sugar, &c. If the government would make an appropriation of \$50,000 he could establish three central points to try the experiment of sugar raising. If the farmers could be appealed to instead of Representatives in Congress, he believed his request would be granted without any hesitation.

Mr. Samuel Eccles, Jr., made an address on the production of beet-root sugar, and the opportunity which the development of this industry opens to Baltimore county farmers. He argued that sugar enough could be produced here to rid the country from paying a tax on the foreign article.

Prof. P. D. Wilson spoke on "The Adjuncts to a Farmer's Education," and argued that farmers should understand the effect of the seasons, the character of the soil, the physical qualities of light and heat, the action of the atmosphere, &c.

Col. Wm. Allen, of the McDonogh Farm Institute, spoke about agricultural experiment stations, their operation and utility. He said they had had so much sugar that he hesitated about adding anything straight. [Laughter.] In his opinion there was no more important matter to Maryland farmers than agricultural experiment stations. The object of such stations was to make a regular business of discovering matters of advantage to farmers, such as the value and adaptation of fertilizers, &c. The first such station established in this country was in Connecticut, in 1876. In less than one year from that time there was a movement for eight other similar institutions. There are one hundred at this time in Europe,

It was now after five o'clock and we were compelled to leave, but understood that soon after the meeting adjourned.

**SALES OF FINE MARYLAND STOCK.**—Mr. J. C. Stribling, of Pendleton S. C., has purchased 15 or 20 young Jersey and Ayrshire heifers, between 3 and 21 months old, and 5 bulls of same breeds and of same ages from Maryland breeders, and several from Pennsylvania of same ages, and some from New York. The prices paid were remunerative to breeders. This will be a valuable acquisition to the stock of South Carolina, and we wish this gentleman and his partner much success. This is but a beginning of a demand on a large scale for improved stock from Maryland to grace the rich pastures of the "Sunny South." Mr. S. was often in our office, and expressed himself much pleased with the gentlemen to whom we referred him for good stock, and commended highly the various

herds he visited. We look with confidence to the fruition of our hopes, that Maryland will soon become the depot of supply to the South, of improved breeds of horses, hogs, sheep and cattle. The demand in the South is daily increasing, and our breeders in this and other Middle States should be active in providing proper animals and in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. There are "millions in it."

We also learn from W. T. Walters, Esq., that he has sold lately, to go to Ohio, two mares and a 4 year old stallion of the Percheron breed, the last of either sex he has for sale. We are pleased to hear that Mr. Walters expects to receive by the French steamer, Labrador, to leave Havre, France, the 27th of this month, a new importation of both stallions and mares for his own breeding, for the infusion of new blood in his stock.

We shall publish in our next number, extracts from letters from some of those who grew the "Horse-tooth Corn" last season, recommended by us. The statements are astonishing and from reliable persons.

**PATENT SELENITIC CEMENT.**—This cement is manufactured under the English patent, and is rated second only to the English Portland in strength and durability. It being a Maryland cement, we are proud to know that it ranks the highest of American cements, and is being shipped north to be used in public works, in preference to northern cements. We prophecy for this cement a demand fully equal to the capacity of the works to supply. Wm. Wirt Clarke, of this city, has the Sales Agency of this cement, and has some convincing specimens of work to exhibit. Architects in this city are specifying its use in many works of public importance now going on in the city. At the Centennial Exposition a gold medal was awarded to this cement; also at Boston and Philadelphia and in Europe, at Expositions in Paris, and London, and Vienna.

It is referred to very highly by parties South who have used it for building cisterns.

Full particulars will be seen by reference to the advertisement in this Journal.

**A DELICIOUS APPLE CUSTARD.**—Six acid apples of medium size, a tumblerful of crushed sugar, three tablespoonfuls of butter very little heaped, or two tumblerfuls of very rich, thick cream, six eggs, one lemon peel grated, half the juice; peel the apples and grate them, cream the butter and sugar together, beat the eggs separately and mix as for cake. Bake in puff paste. This quantity will make two custards,



## LADIES DEPARTMENT.

### Chats with the Ladies, for March.

BY PATUXANT PLANTER.

"Welcome, wild har-binger of spring !

To this small nook of earth ;  
Feeling and fancy fondly cling  
Round thoughts which owe their birth  
To thee, and to the humble spot  
Where chance has fixed thy lonely lot.

"To thee—for thy rich tipped bloom,  
Like heaven's fair bow on high.  
Portends, amid surrounding gloom,  
That brighter hours draw nigh.  
When blossoms of more varied dyes  
Shall ope their tints to warmer skies.

"Yet not the lily nor the rose,  
Though fairer far they be,  
Can more delightful thoughts disclose  
Than I derive from thee ;  
The eye their beauty may prefer :  
The heart is thy interpreter !"

The poet here speaks of that humble and beautiful early flower of spring—the CROCUS. It is among the first that tells the lesson of resurrection—life after death. It is not only the evidence of renewal of life, but an emblem of the modest beauty often seen in the lowliest walks of life—refined, chaste, pure, beautiful, yet struggling in its humility against adversity and the stern realities of a cold world. How many lovely little crocuses do we see in our out-door walks in town and country, among the great family of man, whose dawning life is enveloped in snow and storm, yet clinging to existence in hopefulness that they will yet receive the cherishing rays of the sun of prosperity. Many little feet that poverty compels to go naked through the snow, will perhaps yet tread the halls of power and wealth, and have kneeling princes to fit on the slipper. The thought is a pleasant one, though the thought alone does not furnish the needed shoe just at the moment when most required. Ye who have such thoughts, and know of such a wild flower blooming in the cold, furnish at once the warm sunshine so necessary for its perfect development to maturity.

In my last Chats I hinted that I would talk about home education, and I find in an English farm journal the following, which suit my views ; and I give it as a substitute for what I would answer to the question

WILL OUR CHILDREN SUPPORT THEMSELVES ?

"This question comes to all parents of small or moderate means, as they see their children growing up. Some have a clear idea as to what business they wish their children to pursue, and endeavour to give them a bent in that direction, or to fit them for the chosen occupation. Others watch anxiously for some hint as to the child's natural bent, wondering if he or she is good for anything in particular in the way of practical work. But there are some things which all parents can attend to in the way of preparing their children to support themselves. None are too poor and none too rich to give their children habits of industry and honesty. These will help in every sphere of life, and prepare the way for success in every vocation. Those who really mean to give their children a good practical education should teach them, or have them taught, boys and girls both, how to build a fire, how to cook plain, wholesome food, how to take care of rooms, how to make and take care of plain clothing, how to make and care for a garden, and (if possible) how to milk and take care of a cow, and how to care for and harness a horse. Is it absurd to say that these things should be considered a necessary part of a good education ? Children who learn to do these things well, and who have no false pride to make them more willing to live in idleness, dependent upon the labor of others rather than to engage in honest service, which is usually considered "humble," but is a perfect check against falling into vagabondage of any kind."

### Domestic Recipes.

**NAPLES BISCUIT.**—The yolks of twelve eggs, a full half-pound of flour, and half-cup of milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat the yolks very lightly, add the sugar to the yolks, then add the milk ; add the baking powder to the flour ; sift the flour into the batter very gently ; add flavor. Bake in biscuit pan.

**FROSTED FRUIT.**—Select perfect fruit of any small variety, such as plums, cherries, grapes or small pears, leaving the stems on ; dip them one by one in a beaten white of an egg or in a solution of gum arabic, and from that into a cup of very finely pulverized sugar ; cover the bottom of the pan with a sheet of fine white paper, place the fruit in it, and set in a stove or oven that is cooling. When the frosting on the fruit becomes firm, heap them on a dish and set in a cool place.

**BERRY PUDDING.**—One pint of milk ; two eggs, well beaten ; a very little salt ; one fourth teaspoonful soda ; one half teaspoonful cream tartar ; slowly add flour enough to make a thick batter ;

at the last add one pint of any kind of berries, well sprinkled with flour; boil one hour in a well buttered mould, or, if you have no mould, a floured cloth will do; after the pudding has boiled hard for one hour, remove it from the pot and dip it quickly into cold water, and as quickly turn it out; this will prevent sticking; serve at once, for it soon becomes heavy.

**CABINET PUDDING.**—One-fourth pound butter and one and a-half pounds granulated sugar beaten to a cream; add the well-beaten yolks of five eggs; one-half cupful milk; then half-pound of flour, with the whites of five eggs; lastly, half-pound of seeded and chopped raisins, with a quarter of a pound of well washed and dried currants; the fruit must be floured before mixing; use a buttered mould or floured bag; boil three hours, then plunge suddenly into cold water; turn it out at once to prevent sticking; serve hot with sweet sauce.

#### New Advertisements.

B. M. Watson, Old Colony Nurseries.  
J. Q. A. Holloway, Fertilizers, etc.  
Sliter, Merryman & Co., Agricultural Implements.  
E. Mills, Jr., Tinware.  
States Piano Co., Pianos and Organs.  
Garland & Smith, Plymouth Rock, etc.  
J. C. McCurdy & Co., Farming for profit.  
D. C. Wildey, The "Snyder Blackberry."  
E. B. Winger, Stover Wind Mill.  
A. B. Wilbor, Chemist.  
Hagerstown Agr. Implement Co., Implements.  
J. J. Turner & Co., Fertilizers, etc.  
G. & C. Merriam, Webster's Dictionary.  
Vt. Farm Implement Co., Implements.  
Robt. Buist, Jr., Seed Grower.  
A. Smalley, Bound Brook, N. J.  
Ellwanger & Barry, New Roses, etc.  
Nat. Publication Co., History of the World.  
S. W. Ficklin, Belmont Stock Farm.  
W. K. Lamphear, Excelsior Stencil Works.  
J. Decker, New Strawberries.  
Gibson & Bennett, Nurserymen.  
James Leffel & Co., Bookwalter Engines, etc.  
Frank Harrison & Co., Farmer's Friend & Guide.  
Jno. H. Buxton, Eclipse Windmill.  
R. W. L. Rasin & Co., Fertilizers, etc.  
Baugh and Sons, do.  
John Saul, Nurseryman.

The great increase in our circulation, brought us so many new advertisers that for the past six months we have not employed a canvasser, and consequently some of our regular advertisers who waited to be called upon, are left out in this number, which we much regret. In our next number, we trust, all will have an opportunity to avail themselves of our advertising columns, who desire to do so, and we hope they will send in their advertisements by the 10th of the month.

Mr. J. Q. A. Holloway, in our advertising columns, offers Peruvian Guano and Fertilizers. Mr. H. is too widely known to need any introduction from us, but it gives us pleasure to bear testimony to the high character of this gentleman, whom we have known for many years as a long established dealer in Fertilizers and Fertilizing materials.

R. W. L. Rasin & Co., are celebrated over the country for the valuable fertilizers they have sold and are still very extensively producing at their large factory in South Baltimore.

Messrs. Slifer, Merryman & Co., 85 S. Charles Street, dealers in Agricultural Implements and Seeds. In our last issue, our types made their advertisement read that they were general agents for a Corn Reaper and Mower, when they are not, but they are for "Marsh No. 4 Combined Reaper and Mower," as well as dealers in a general line of first-class farm Implements. This firm is the successor of Slifer & Woodward, late of Gay St. These gentlemen well deserve a share of the public patronage.

Mr. S. W. Ficklin, Belmont Stock Farm, Va., advertises in this number a variety of fine stock, to which we call attention. Mr. F. has long been a careful and successful breeder of improved stock, and has gained a wide spread reputation for the superiority of the animals he has reared and exhibited at the fairs.

We should be glad to notice specially all of our advertisers, but want of space forbids, yet we shall do so hereafter.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. B. C. Platt, of Poland China pigs, engraving of which we hope to give in our April number.

We are indebted to the publishers of the MARYLAND FARMER, the oldest agricultural journal in that State, for the January number of their valuable contribution to the farming world. It is a No. 1 monthly magazine, devoted to agriculture, horticulture, and rural scenery. The low price of subscription, \$1 per annum, places it within the reach of the poorest farmer; and the wealthiest and poorest will find it a dollar well invested. Address Ezra Whitman, Publisher No. 141 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.—*Summit Times, Miss.*



## BALTIMORE MARKETS--MARCH 1.

This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.

Apples, New York, per bbl.....	1 50	a2 00
do. country do.....		
<b>Bark</b> —The market steady and unchanged, No. 1		
\$25; No. 2 at \$12a2) per ton.		
<b>Beans</b> —Medium to choice.....	1 65a1	75
<b>Bee-wax</b> —Prices steady at.....	0 00a0	08
<b>Broom Corn</b> —Medium to choice.....	0 00a0	08
<b>Butter</b> —For table use.....	0 33a0	35
Cooking and bakery.....	0 10a0	14
Near by receipts.....	0 09a0	11
<b>Cheese</b> —N. Y. State.....	0 9a0	10
Western.....	8a	8½
<b>Cotton</b> —Demand is good.....	12¾a12¾	
<b>Eggs</b> —Different localities.....	22a24	
<b>Fertilizers</b> —Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures.		
2,000 lbs. to the ton.		
Peruvian Guano.....	\$50 00a65	00
Turner's Excelsior.....	\$50 00	
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....	40 00	
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	45 00	
Raslin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....	50 00	
Excellenza Soluble Phosphate.....	50 00	
do Cotton Fertilizer.....	50 00	
J. M. Rhodes & Co.'s Ammoniated Phosphate.....	45 00	
Holloway's Excelsior.....	46 00	
Holloway's Phosphate.....	40 00	
Whitman's Phosphate.....	45 00	
Missouri Bone Meal.....	40 00	
Plaster.....	per bbl.	1 75
Orchilla Guan A. per ton.....	30 00	
South Sea Guano.....	50 00	
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00	
Slingluff & Co's Dissolved Bone Ash.....	40 00a42	00
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....	45 00	
Dissolved Missouri Bone.....	45 00	
Bone Ash.....	40 00	
<b>Feathers</b> —Live Geese.....	0 a015	
<b>Grain</b> —Corn.....	0 43a0	47
Oats.....	0 29a0	33
Rye.....	0 55a0	58
Wheat.....	2 45a1	48
<b>Potatoes</b> —		
Early Rose, per bushel.....	a	
Peerless, per bus.....	5 40	60
Peach Blow, per bbl.....	40a0	50
Sweet Potatoes per bbl.....	2 50a3	00
<b>Live Stock</b> —Beef Cattle.....	0 a	2½
Hogs, fat.....	4 00a	5 00
Sheep.....	2 50a3	50
<b>Seeds</b> —		
Clover Alsike.....	10 60c	
do Lucerne best.....	5c	
do Red, Choice.....	9c	
do White.....	40c	
Flaxseed.....	10 10	
Grass Red Top.....	1.21a1.50	
do Orchard.....	2.25a	
do Italian Rye.....	3.50	
do Hungarian.....		
do German Millet, per bus.....		
do Ordinary.....		
do Timothy 45 lb.....	2.75	
do Kentucky Blue.....	1.50a2	0
<b>Tobacco</b> —LEAF—		
Maryland—Frosted.....	\$1 50a	2 00
do. sound common.....	2 50a3	00
do. good do.....	3 50a5	00
do. middling.....	6 00a	7 00
do. good to fine red.....	8 00a10	00
do. fancy.....	10 00a15	00
Virginia—common and good lugs.....	8 50a10	00
do. common to medium leaf.....	10 00a13	00
do. fair to good.....	13 00a16	00
<b>Wool</b> —For Twp-washed, 33a35 cents, unwashed		
22 cents per lb.		



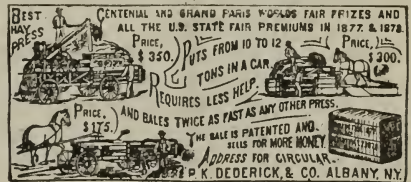
My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 1880, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty. Decsm

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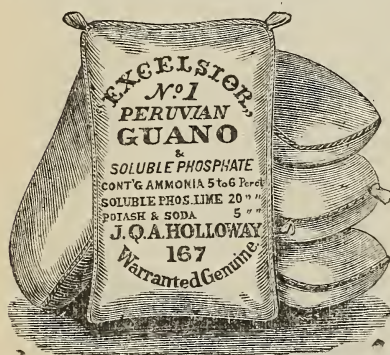
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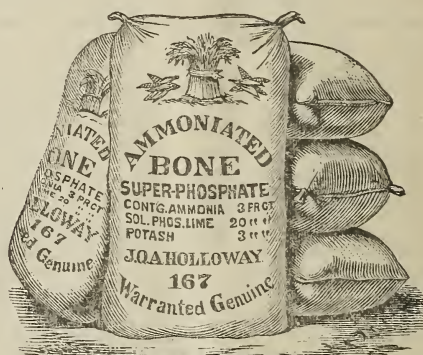
The undersigned PIONEER, in the manufacture of Fertilizers in this city and Originator in 1858 of the formulas and processes of manufacture of

## “Excelsior” and “Ammoniated Phosphate”

so well and favorably known by the Agricultural public, relying upon his experience and personal reputation hitherto acquired in the uniform excellence of these Fertilizers AS MANUFACTURED BY HIM, continues to offer them to the Farmers and Planters of Maryland and Virginia, with the assurance that the high standard quality of each will be maintained as heretofore.



—AND—



The above are the most concentrated FERTILIZERS ever offered to the Farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever-durable fertilizing properties of Bones, in fine, dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and it is the universal opinion of the Planters of Maryland and Virginia, after over twenty years experience in the use of the *Excelsior manufactured by me*, in Growing Tobacco, that an application of 100 pounds is equal in its effects to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer or Guano, therefore fully 50 per cent. cheaper.

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By strictly adhering to my *Original Formulas*, using only the most concentrated materials, and *superintending in person their manufacture*—as for the past twenty years,

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☞ Farmers to secure the ONLY GENUINE EXCELSIOR and PHOSPHATE, prepared according to my *original Formulas established in 1858*, should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and MY NAME IN RED LETTERS.

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Water,	0.20	20.78	20.54
Carbonate of Lime,	1.43	0.72	1.87
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It is shown by this that the Hard is about 20 per cent. richer in the essential element which makes the plaster of value for agricultural purposes, namely, Sulphate of Lime.

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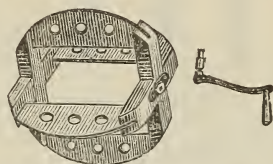
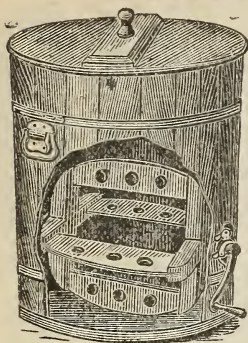
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- 4.20 Washington and way stations.  
 5.20 †WASHINGTON EX. VA. MIDLAND,  
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 Southwest. RICHMOND, via Quantico.  
 6.30 Ellicott City and way stations.  
 6.45 Washington and way stations.  
 7.10 \*St. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO,  
 COLUMBUS PITTSBURG AND WASHING-  
 TON EXPRESS (Annapolis and Valley  
 Branch except Sunday).  
 8.00 †Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hager-  
 stown, Frederick and way, via Main  
 Stem. (On Sunday to Ellicott City  
 only)

9.00 †Washington, and Way stations. (On  
Sunday connects for Annapolis.)

10.30 WASHINGTON EXPRESS.

P. M.

12.15 Washington, Annapolis and way sta-  
tions.1.30 On Sunday only for Washington and  
Richmond, via Quantico.  
way.

1.30 Ellicott City and way stations.

3.05 Washington and way stations.

4.00 WASHINGTON EX. RICHMOND, via Quan-  
tico4.20 Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick and  
way.

5.00 †Washington, Annapolis and way

5.20 †Frederick and way Stations.

6.15 †CHICAGO, COLUMBUS AND WASH. EX.

6.25 †Martinsburg and way stations.

6.30 †Washington and way stations.

8.30 †St. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, PITTSBURG  
AND WASHINGTON EXPRESS. (No con-  
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9.00 On Sunday only, for Mt Airy &amp; Way

11.15 Mt. Airy and way stations.

For Metropolitan Branch—†7.10 A. M., 1.30  
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All trains stop at Relay.

Leave Washington for Baltimore.

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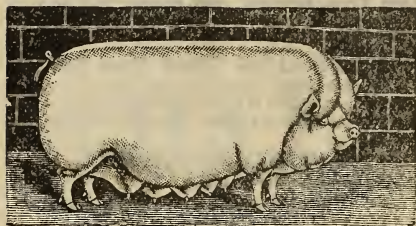
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To accommodate Merchants and others who visit Baltimore, the proprietor will charge \$4, \$3, \$2.50 per day for the rooms on third, fourth and fifth floors, making the difference on account of the elevation. Ordinary transient rates for lower floors, \$4 per day. Dinner Tickets — \$ per dozen. Board by the month, from \$40, per month upward, according to location of rooms.

F. W. COLEMAN,

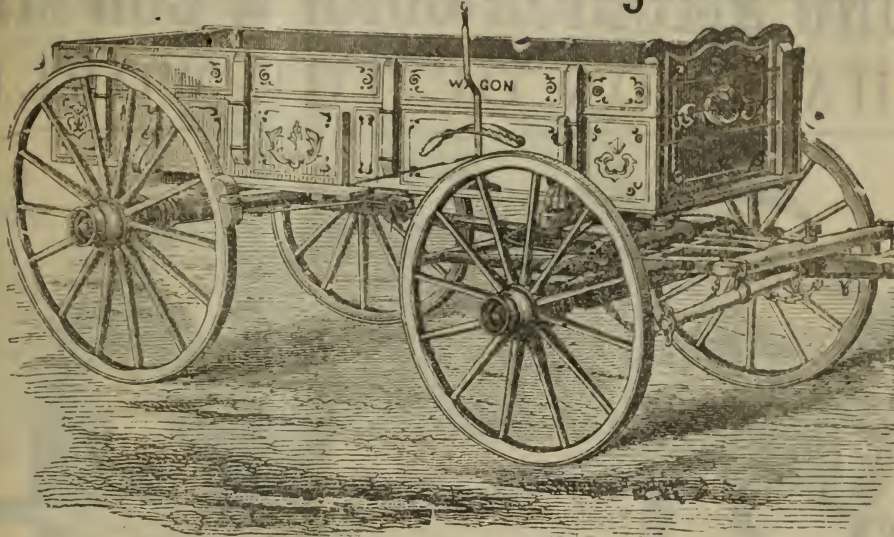
BALTIMORE, MD.

Sept:ly

Manager.



**Look at the Reduced Prices.**  
**Whitman's Farm and Freight Wagons.**



### THIMBLE SKEIN.

*Capacity.*

3 inch Thimble Skein, Light 2 Horse.....	\$ 90 00—2500 lbs.
3½ “ “ “ Medium 2 Horse.....	95 00—3000 lbs.
3¾ “ “ “ Heavy 2 Horse.....	100 00—4000 lbs.
4 “ “ “ 3 or 4 Horse.....	105 00—5000 lbs.

4 “ “ “ for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,

pole and stretcher chains..... 115 00—6000 lbs.

The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c.

### IRON AXLE WAGONS.

1½ inch Iron Axle, Light 2 Horse.....	\$100 00—2300 lbs.
1¾ “ “ Medium 2 Horse.....	105 00—2800 lbs.
1¾ “ “ Heavy 2 Horse.....	110 00—3500 lbs.
2 “ “ for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue,	
pole and stretcher chains.....	120 00—5000 lbs.
2½ “ “ 4 “ “ “ “	150 00—7000 lbs.

The above are complete, with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c.  
*Brakes and Seats* furnished for either the Thimble Skein or Iron Axle Wagons at the following additional cost, viz :

Spring Seat, (with 2 steel springs) \$6. Patent Brakes, \$4. Lock Chain, \$1.

### DEMOCRAT (or Country Driving) WAGONS.

No. 2, with half springs, 1 spring seat, shafts.....	\$100 00
No. 3, 3 full springs, 2 seats, shafts and pole.....	135 00
Jersey Buggy “ “ “ “ .....	160 00

**EVERY WAGON WARRANTED.**

**E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.,**

Nos. 14½ W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

# WHITMAN'S YOUNG AMERICA CORN & COB MILL CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.



Farmers, Stock Raisers, Dairymen and Poultry Breeders can save more Money with one of these Mills than with any Implement or Machine on their Farm.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

**E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.**

**141 AND 143 WEST PRATT STREET  
BALTIMORE, MD.**

Now in use by many of the largest and most successful farmers in this country. Read one of the many testimonials we are receiving every day from those who have used them.

Shepherd Asylum Farm, Towson town, Baltimore Co., Md. June 30th, 1879.  
E. Whitman, Sons & Co.

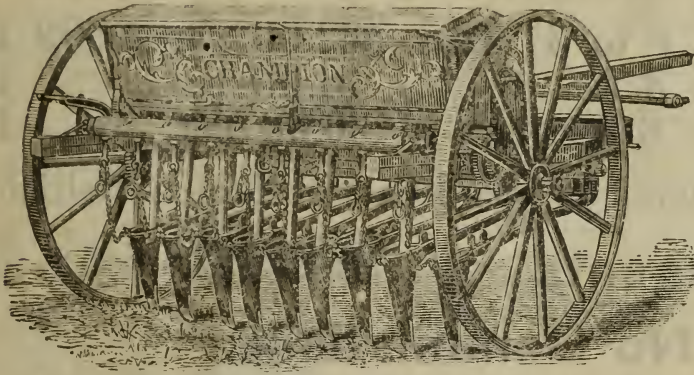
The Corn and Cob Mill I bought of you last fall gave entire satisfaction. Chopped about 3,000 bushels of corn and did its work well. One man will chop about 125 bushels a day.

Respectfully yours,

**E. HERMAN, Manager.**



**CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.**  
**THE CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL**  
 With Fertilizer and Grass Seed Attachments.  
**THE BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD!**



**ITS POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:**

It is the lightest Draught Drill in the market.

It has the best grain distributor ever invented.

It has the only Fertilizer Attachment that always gives Satisfaction and that will sow sticky Phosphates.

It has less cog wheels and machinery and is Simpler than any other Drill.

It gives less trouble to the Operator than any other drill.

It pleases the Purchaser better than any other drill.

Don't Fail to See it before Purchasing any other.

**FOR SALE BY**

***E. B. WHITMAN, Gen'l Agent,***

**No. 104 SOUTH CHARLES STREET.**

**BALTIMORE, MD.**

# BRITISH MIXTURE!

## A High Grade Phosphate!

Sold direct to Farmers at Lowest Wholesale

**Cash Prices.**

Price 1 to 3 Tons,	\$32.00 per	2,000 Lbs.
“ 3 to 6 “	31.00 per	“ Lbs.
“ 6 & over,	30.00 per	“ Lbs.

Delivered on board Cars or Boat in Baltimore.

**No Agents,**

**No Commissions,**


**No Credits,**

**No Bad Debts.**

This article is a high grade Phosphate, better in every respect than the great majority of \$40 to \$50 Phosphates; and instead of being sold through Agents on long credit, is sold direct to the Farmer

—AT THE—

**LOWEST WHOLESALE CASH PRICE.**

 Send for a Circular and read the opinions of those who have tried it.

**E. B. WHITMAN.**

**No. 104 SOUTH CHARLES STREET.**

*General Agent for the “Champion Grain Drill,”*  
Whitman Phosphate, Missouri Bone Meal, & Fertilizer Materials.





**WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL ROAD**

Commencing **MONDAY, December 1, 1879.** Leave Hillen Station daily (except Sunday) for Williamsport, Hagerstown and Emmitsburg 8.00 A. M., 1.15 P. M. For Gettysburg, Hanover, and points on H. J. and G. R. R. (through cars) 8.00 A. M. and 1.15 P. M. For Frederick (through car) 4.15 P. M. For Union Bridge 8.00 A. M., 4.15, and 6.15 P. M. Reisterstown 10.50 A. M. Trains arrive at Hillen Station at 8.20 and 10.00 A. M., and 1.40 and 6.20 P. M. On Sunday—Leave Hillen Station for Union Bridge 9 A. M. 2.00 P. M. Arrive at Hillen Station 8.50 A. M. 1.20 P. M.

Trains stop at Intermediate Stations; also Charles Street, Penna. Ave. and Fulton. Ticket and Baggage Office, N. E. corner Baltimore and North streets. B. H. GRISWOLD, General Ticket Agent. Aug-11 J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

**Merchant's and Miner's TRANSPORTATION CO.'S "SAVANNAH LINE"**

**FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS**

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN, **BALTIMORE & SAVANNAH GA.,** Boston and also Providence

Through Bills of Lading and Passenger Tickets issued to all points in

**GEORGIA, FLORIDA & ALABAMA.**

THOS. W. GOUGH, Agent,

Central R. R. of Ga., 3 German St., Balto

A. L. HUGGINS, Agent,

Boston and Sav. Pier, Long Dock.

**BALTIMORE.** Feb-1y



Berkshire Pigs of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. My herd won thirty prizes last season. Bronze Turkeys from prize winning strains. ALEX. M. FULFORD.

Feb-1f

BEL. AIR. MD

**FREE GIFT!** A copy of my Medical Common Sense Book will be sent to any person afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, or Nasal Catarrh. It is elegantly printed and illustrated. 144 pages, 12mo, 1879. It has been the means in the providence of God of saving many valuable lives. Send name and post-office address, with six cents postage for mailing. The book is invaluable to persons suffering with any disease of the Nose, Throat or Lungs. Address **DR. N. B. WOLFE, CINCINNATI, O.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

**THE BAY LINE**

FOR **NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST,**

Leaves Union Dock at 6 P. M.; Canton Wharf, foot of Chesapeake street at 7.30 P. M.; connects closely on fast schedule for Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Florida, and all points South to New Orleans; also for Petersburg, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and intermediate points.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Mathews and Yorktown; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Cherrystone, Edenton and Plymouth (on Saturdays lay over at Norfolk); daily with James River boats.

Canton cars of Madison Avenue Line run every 15 minutes to corner of Elliott and Chesapeake streets, one square from steamer.

For tickets and information, apply at Company's office, 157 W. BALTIMORE STREET, or on board of Steamers. WM. M. LAWSON, Agent. E. BROWN, G. T. A. Feb-17



**DAILY Fast Freight & Passenger Line. THROUGH RATES OF FREIGHT**

by the Popular and Reliable Lines,

**YORK RIVER RAILROAD AND**

**Piedmont Air Line,** From BALTIMORE to all POINTS SOUTH. This is the ONLY LINE which has **No Transfer or Hauling of Freight THROUGH RICHMOND.**

Time QUICK and LOW RATES Guaranteed

Mark Goods Via

**YORK RIVER LINE,**

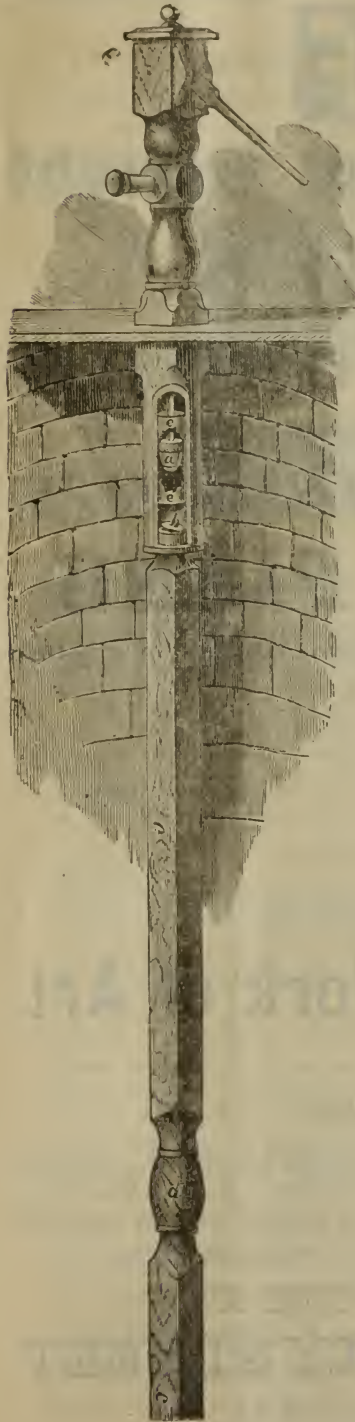
Pier 10 Light Street Wharf

Feb-1f

R. FOSTER, General Manager.







# WHITMAN'S METAL LINED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

**The most Perfect Pump ever Invented.**

The Weak Point in all other Cucumber Pumps  
is in this rendered *indestructible*.

**SUITABLE FOR WELLS OF ANY DEPTH**

Complete for 20ft. Well, \$7 to \$10.

The simplest arrangement for drawing water  
in the world.

They are easily kept in repair.

They can be put down in five minutes.

They will not freeze.

They will last for years without repair.

**E. WHITMAN, SONS & CO.**

141 & 143 W. Pratt Street,  
**BALTIMORE, MD.**

# STIEFF

Grand, Square and Upright  
PIANOS!

HIGHEST HONORS

Over all American and many European rivals at the

*EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1878.*


**THE STIEFF PIANO**

Combines in a wonderful degree the essential qualities of a perfect instrument, namely:

BRILLIANCY,  
SWEETNESS,  
EVENNESS OF TONE  
FAULTLESS ACTION,  
EASY TOUCH,  
ARTISTIC FINISH,  
EXTREME DURABILITY.

**Every Piano Is a Work of Art.**

PERFECT IN DESIGN,  
PERFECT IN WORKMANSHIP,  
ELEGANT IN APPEARANCE

A large assortment of Second-hand Pianos always on hand. General Agent for Burdett, Clough & Warren Peloubet, Pelton & Co., New England, and Taylor & Farley Organs. Pianos and Organs sold on monthly installments.  Send for Illustrated piano or organ catalogue.

CHAS. M. STIEFF,  
No. 9 NORTH LIBERTY STREET,  
Aug—ly BALTIMORE, MD.



## THE GRANITE ROOFING COMPANY of BALTIMORE

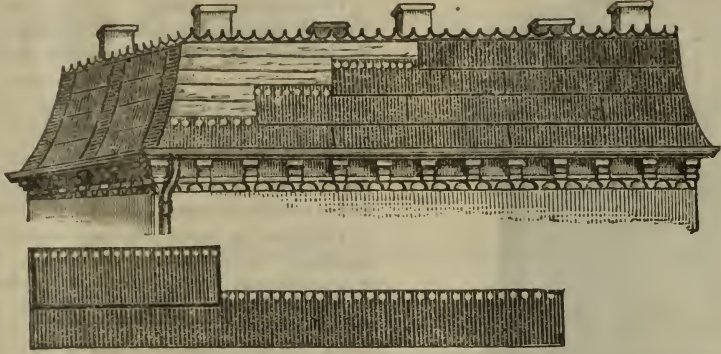
Office, and Factory, 14 S. Front St.

P. H. MORGAN, President and Sole Agent for the United States.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL RIGHTS FOR SALE.

FAVORABLE TERMS TO AGENTS, &amp;

Received Highest Premium at Maryland Institute Fair, held in October last for Roofing Material Cement, and Diploma for Tank.



No other Roofing enjoys the reputation universally accorded our Granite Roofing. It is as fire-proof as slate or sheet iron. It resists the action of water and of the strongest acids. It is good for the lining of Cisterns or Water Tanks, will not color or give any distaste to Drinking Water. It is more durable than any other kind of Roofing. It resists and arrests dampness. It can be walked on without injuring it. It is adapted for steep as well as for flat roofs. It can be easily and rapidly laid on by inexperienced persons. All these qualities render it unequalled for Rolling Mills, Steamboat Decks, Barges, Manufacturing Establishments, Railroad Depots, and for every description of buildings, particularly such as are liable to take Fire, &c.

The Granite Roofing Company also manufactures Roofing Paint for Metallic or Shingles Roofs, Damp Walls and Iron Work generally. It keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Felt and Cements.

The Granite Roofing is manufactured by machinery, ready to lay on the building. It is rolled in sheets  $15\frac{1}{2}$  feet long by 32 inches wide and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. It is put up on rollers and securely packed for shipping to any distance.

The Granite Roofing Company will make special terms with agents or parties in the roofing business.

Repairing old roofs of every description promptly attended to and charge moderate. Country Orders Solicited.

Notwithstanding the superior quality and durability of our Roofing, it is supplied on more favorable terms than Tin or Shingles Roofs. The very best references given.

I wish to call attention to a recent invention of mine, viz.: A Tank of any capacity for containing strongest acids. Cost reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

**Morgan's Acid Tank.**

BALTIMORE, October 3d, 1878.

Mr. Morgan has also Patented an Acid Tank, a model of which he has on exhibition, which will contain for any length of time the strongest acids without leaking. They can be made of wood, brick or iron, of any size or capacity, and are merely lined with this roofing material, and are guaranteed to contain the strongest acids known, and at the same time the cost is more reasonable than any other tank made for the same purpose. Mr. Morgan has the strongest endorsement for Dr. Lieby, of the Patapsco Guano Company's Works, as well as from other prominent men. The following certificates speak for itself:

This is to certify that I had this little Tank made by Mr. P. H. Morgan, filled with strong Muriatic Acid for six days, and that there were no signs of leakage.

As manufacturers, handling large quantities of Muriatic Acid, frequently experiencing difficulties, in providing tanks, which will not be affected by Muriatic Acid, I consider this invention of great value. I will add, that there has been built at the Baltimore Chrome Works, a large tank, holding over 8,000 gallons, which has been used for storage of Muriatic Acid for the last four months, and has given entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

W. SIMON, PH. D.

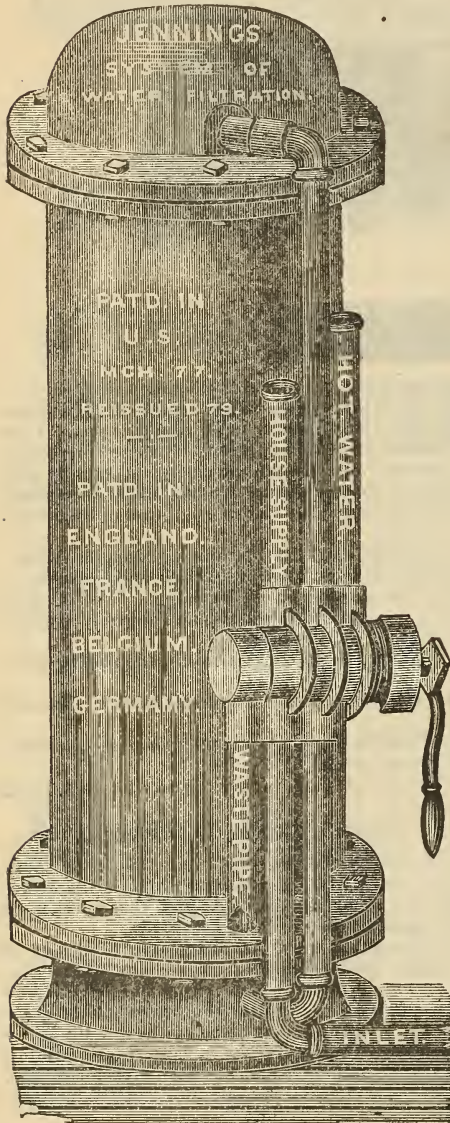
Acid Tanks (warranted acid proof) and Water Cisterns of any capacity, cheaply and promptly constructed, either in City or Country. Also Steam Boilers and Pipes covered at shortest notice.

Mch-ly

# Jennings' System of Water Filtration.

ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1876.

AND IN BALTIMORE IN 1879.



This machine placed in a house and connected with the inlet pipe from the street filters and purifies all the water entering the house without impeding its volume or force. Entirely unlike any other apparatus ever made and THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM of filtering water under pressure IN THE WORLD. Has had four years test under every variety of circumstances in New York City, and is now in successful operation in dozens of places in Baltimore, in public buildings, schools, laundries, factories, mills and private dwellings. The system is invaluable for filtering feed water for STEAM BOILERS, saving a large percentage of fuel by prevention of incrustation, giving dryer and CLEANER steam and more than doubling the life of the boilers.

## Description of the Machine.

The cylinder of the filter is of cast iron, about 4 feet 6 inches long, and 18 inches in diameter, and weighs some 700 pounds. This cylinder is filled with charcoal of suitable size and quality, to thoroughly filter and purify the water passing through it. Both ends of the cylinder are fitted with iron gratings covered with copper wire gauge, which arrests the coarser impurities in the water. To this cylinder is connected a six-way valve, and to the valve is connected the inlet pipe from the street, the supply pipe to the house, *hot water* connection with the kitchen (or steam boiler for cleansing purposes), and the waste pipe to the sewer. This valve is operated by a single lever. To cleanse the filter when it shows signs of becoming clogged, it is only necessary to give this lever a quarter-turn, which shuts the street water off from the filter, and allows a *reverse current of hot water* from the boiler to pass through the filter, washing all the impurities into the sewer.

The machine for domestic purposes is usually placed in the cellar, and can be set by any plumber without interfering with the existing conditions of the pipes of the house. The process of cleaning requires only three to five minutes, about once a week.

The apparatus can, if desired, be placed in the kitchen, or where a tank in the upper part of the house is supplied by wind mill or ram, the filter is placed under the tank. Once placed in a house, there is no reason why the apparatus should not last as long as any of the pipes in the house. There being nothing of a destructible nature used in its manufacture, the filtering material never requiring renewing or repacking.

SMALLER FILTERS ADAPTED TO ALL PURPOSES, AND VARYING IN PRICE FROM TWO DOLLARS AND UPWARDS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE 226 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.

R. S. JENNINGS, Manager.

Seply



ESTABLISHED 1845.

**Hirshberg, Hollander & Co.,**

Manufacturers' Agent and Wholesale Dealers in

**PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,  
BRUSHES, GLUES,**

Liquid Paints <sup>Ready Mixed  
for Use.</sup> in all Styles of Packages.

French and American Window Glass,

**CUT, GROUND ENAMELED & COLORED GLASS,  
LOOKING GLASS PLATES.**

**Painters' and Artists' Supplies.**

224 West Pratt Street, and

**S. E. COR. PRATT & HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE.**

Send for Catalogue and Sample Card of Kalsomine and Fresco Paints.  
Je-ly

**PELS'**



**SHOES**

**For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN**

**ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.**

We manufacture them on five different widths,  
and can fit all feet.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED TO WEAR.

Shoes of every description made to order, at  
short notice.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

**Ladies' Fine Slippers.**

—AT—

**PELS' SHOE HOUSE,**

**59 N. EUTAW STREET.**

Splendid assortment of Gents' Fine Shoes and Gaiters.  
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Ap-ly.

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**TO WHEAT GROWERS!**

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**J. J. TURNER & CO.,**  
**AMMONIATED**  
**BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE,**



Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other Fertilizer sold, except our "Excelsior," and is made with the same care and supervision; uniform quality guaranteed; in excellent order for drilling.

Farmers should see that every Bag is branded with the analysis and our name in red letters, which we hope will prove sufficient protection against counterfeit articles. ALL FURTHER ABUSE OF OUR NAME BEING DISCLAIMER FOR THE FUTURE.

**J. J. TURNER & CO., No. 42 W. PRATT ST.**  
 Feb 1y **BALTIMORE, MD.**

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**Geo. F. Sloan & Bro.**  
**LUMBER,**  
**Shingles, Sash, Bricks, &c.**  
 IN LOTS TO SUIT.  
**132 Light St. Wharf,**  
**BALTIMORE, MD.**

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**J. H. HASKELL & CO.**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,**  
**LEATHER HOSE AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING.**

Supplies for Cotton, Woolen, Silk, and all Description of Factories; Paper, Flour and Saw Mills. Railroad and Machine Shops.

Our Belts are warranted to run straight, do as much work, and last as long as any other make in the country, provided they have the proper care. Rubber Belts, Rubber Packing, Fibrous Gaskets and Rubber Goods for all mechanical purposes. Machine Oil, Lace Leather and Machinery Supplies generally.

Sep—1y



# FOR SALE.



White, Blue and Black Fantails. Solid, Wing and Tail Turbits. Silver, Black, Yellow, White and Blue Owls. White, Red and Yellow Jacobins. Black and Yellow Trumpeters. Silver, Blue, Red and Blue Chequered Antwerps, and other varieties at low rates.

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Address, MARYLAND FARMER.


Wall Papers.

Window Shades.

**HENRY EWALT,**

312 N. Gay St.

near Aisquith St.

Offers to the public the latest styles of WALL PAPERS, of all grades, at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES, of the latest styles, with or without Scollops, of the best qualities, at low prices. ROOMS PAPERED in city or country at short notice. Prompt personal attention given to all orders.  Notice the place by the three story white front. Jy-ly

**NOAH WALKER & CO,**

THE CELEBRATED

**CLOTHIERS,**  
OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering

**CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR BY LETTER,**

To which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, and a full line of samples from their immense stock of

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Shirts, &c., &c.**

A large and well-assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS

**NOAH WALKER & CO.**

Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either Ready-Made or Made to Order.

**Nos. 165 & 167 W. BALTIMORE ST.,**

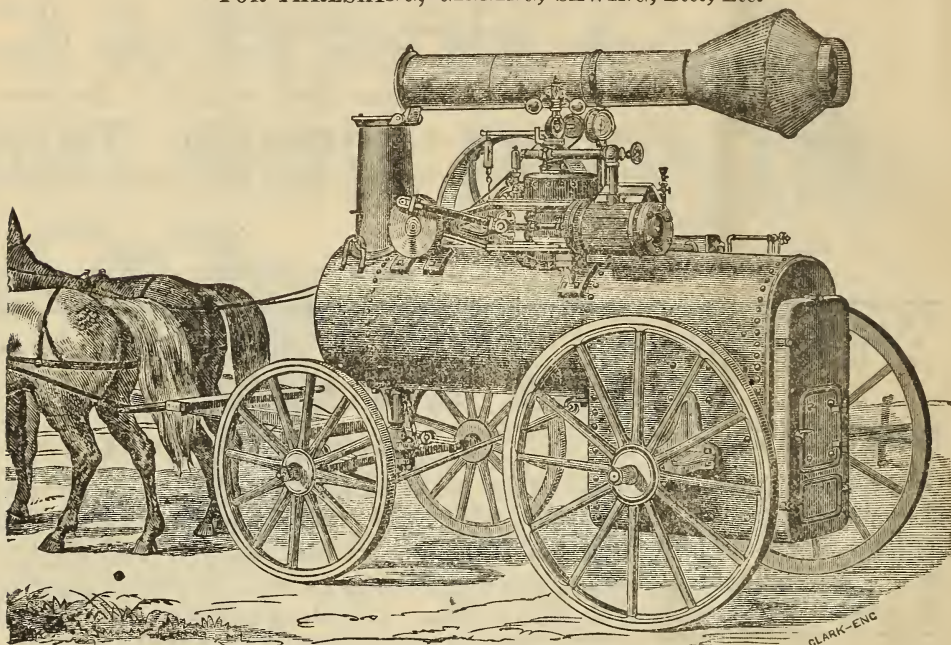
*Baltimore, Md.*

# PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

A. B. FARQUHAR, Proprietor, YORK, PA.

## STEAM ENGINES A SPECIALTY

FOR THRESHING, GINNING, SAWING, Etc., Etc.



Above cut represents my Vertical Engine, mounted. In use it stands on the base, and it is let up and down with perfect ease. Is adapted for Threshing, Ginning, &c., and while it is in every respect a first-class article, it is the cheapest portable engine made. I make them with and without wheels, and of all sizes; six horses being the leading size.

### HORIZONTAL BARS

From four to twenty horse power, adapted to all descriptions of work where power is required, and warranted equal to any made in America. The boilers are made of the best charcoal iron, and I have never had one to give way. *Send for Illustrated Catalogue.*

Sept-1y ADDRESS **A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.**

Received Metal  
AND  
HIGHEST AWARD

OF MERIT  
AT  
CENTENNIAL.  
*Send for Catalogue.*

**STEAM ENGINES,**  
A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.,  
Cheapest and best for all purposes—strong and durable. Also Horse Power and Gin Gear.  
SAW, GRIST AND COB-  
MILLS, GINS, PRESSES  
AND MACHINERY generally. Inquiries promptly answered.

Vertical Engines, with or without wheels, very convenient, economical and complete in every detail, best and cheapest Vertical in the world. Fig. 1 is engine in use. Fig. 2 ready for road.

Boiler & Cylinder larger than other makers.

**The Farquhar Separator**  
(Patented)  
Agricultural  
Work,  
Light and durable,  
simplest, best  
economical  
use. Will clean  
grain, cleans it  
ready for market.

**THE SILVER MEDAL  
AT  
PARIS EXPOSITION,**  
*Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.*

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Fig. 8

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Fig. 91

Fig. 92

Fig. 93

Fig. 94

Fig. 95

Fig. 96

Fig. 97

Fig. 98

Fig. 99

Fig. 100



**H. MAGNE & SONS'****MONUMENTAL CHURN!**

The cheapest, best and most complete in the market. Free from the inconveniences and imperfections of most others. They produce butter quickly; easily cleaned and opened to the sun and air. We also manufacture Barrel and Staff Churns, and all other descriptions of Cedar Ware and Tanks.

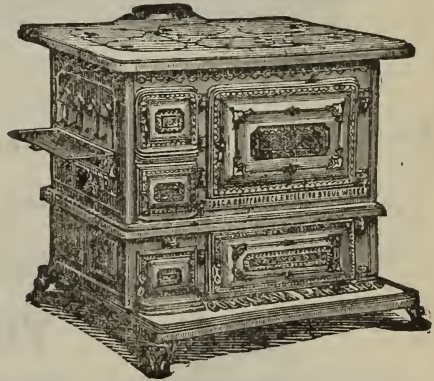
**H. MAGNE & SONS,**

June-1yr.

**No. 408 WEST PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.**

**A Large Assortment!**

**THE BEST  
COOK AND HEATING  
STOVES.**



—ALSO—

**RANGES and FIRE PLACE HEATERS**

FOR WOOD AND COAL.

For Sale at the Lowest Cash Price, by

**JACOB KLEIN,**

**246 WEST PRATT STREET,**

*Baltimore, Md.*

## REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

### Steel, Carbon & Iron PLOWS.

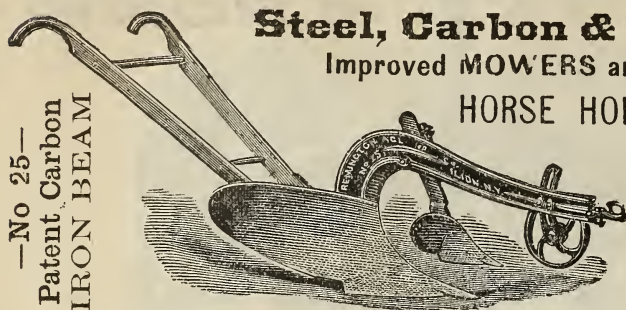
Improved MOWERS and HORSE RAKES,  
HORSE HOES, SHOVEL PLOWS,  
CULTIVATORS,

SOLID STEEL

Shovels, Scoops, Spades,

Hoes, Forks, Rakes,

&c., &c.



—No 25—  
Patent Carbon  
IRON BEAM

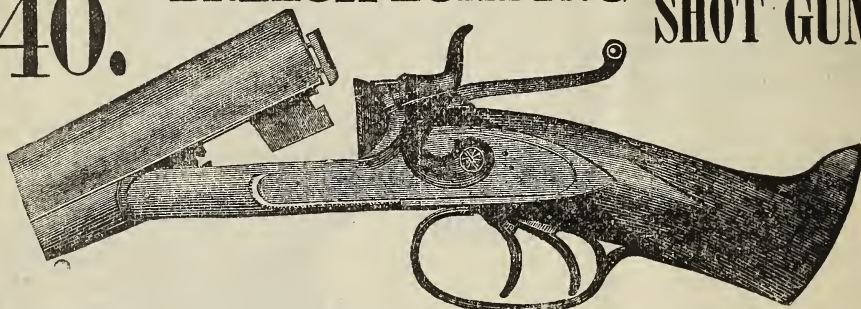
"CARBON METAL."—A practical mixture of Refined Steel, Wrought Iron and other metals cast in form, HARDER than Steel or any surface-chilled Iron (the chilled iron being subject to soft spots). By our method the metal is uniform all through, every cast being alike; or, by change of compound can temper to any desired hardness for other purposes, combining strength, great wear and durability; subject to fine polish, it will scour in any soil. Costs less than Steel, and a trifle more than Cast Iron, but far superior and cheaper.

## REMINGTON'S IMPROVED

**\$40.**

BREECH-LOADING

**SHOT GUN.**



Rebounding Locks.

THE BEST GUN MADE.

Warranted in every respect.

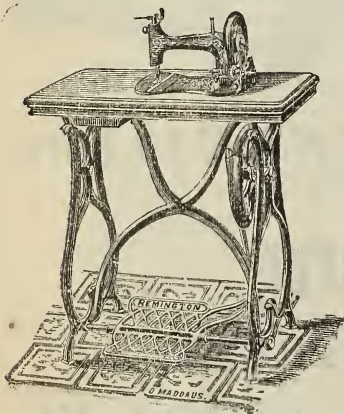
Fine English Twist and Damascus Guns from \$45 to \$95. Also Remington Rifles &c.

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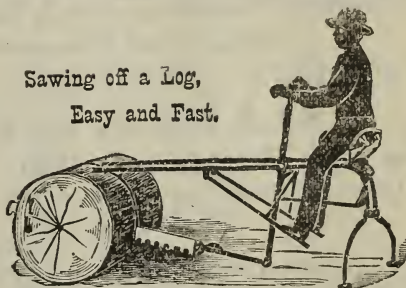
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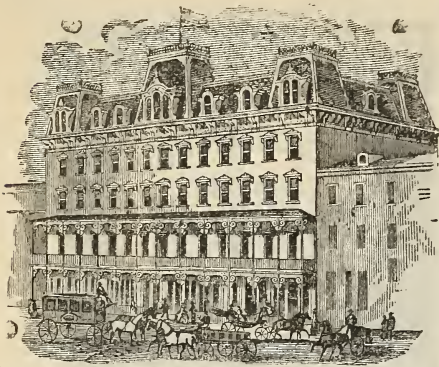
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Jan-3t



Mar-1y

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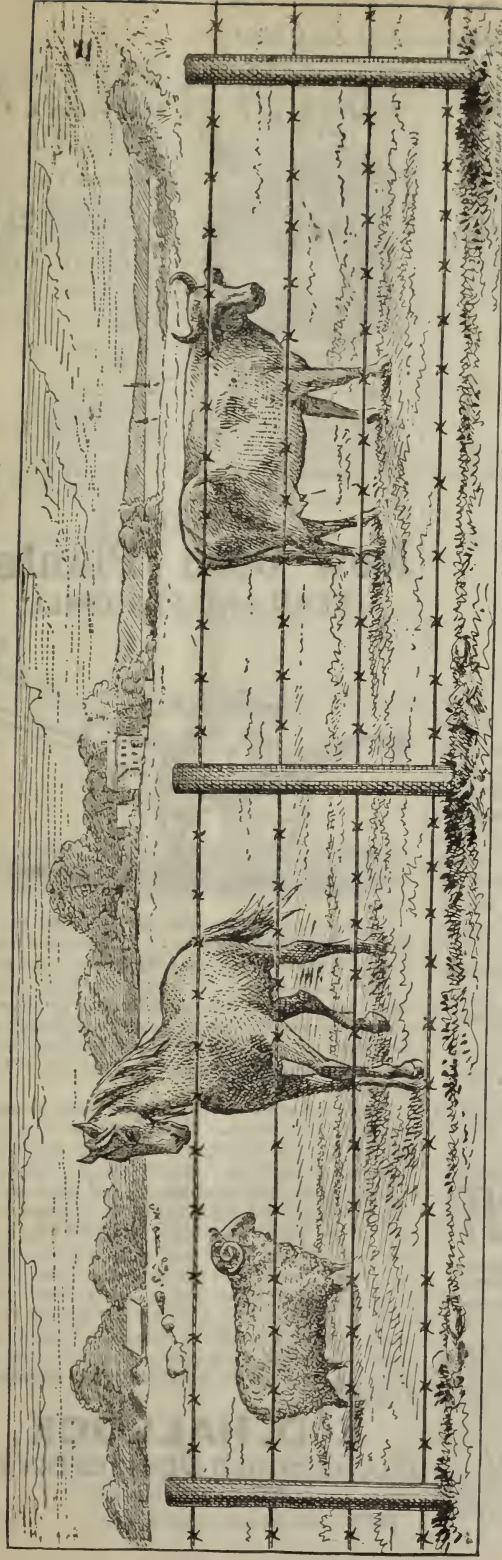
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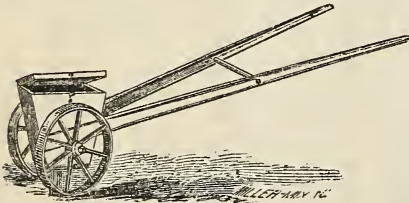
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 2,000,000 Sharpless Strawberries. 1,000,000 Miner's Great Prolific. 10 acres other choice varieties. 2,625 bushels Berries grown at Pomona Nursery in 1879. A new race of Pears, Kieffer's Hybrid, Blight-Proof; hardy and productive, bears early, fruit large, and of good quality. *Send for Catalogues free.*  
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feb 31

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This machine will sow in drills all kinds of seeds, from beet down to the smallest seeds, without regard to weight, shape or size, with regularity, and without failure as long as there is seed in the hopper, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction; and will do the work with one man, that would take a half-dozen men in a given time. It can be sent anywhere, by R. R. or Express, on receipt of the price, which is only \$5, and warranted to work as represented.

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It raises all of cream between milkings.  
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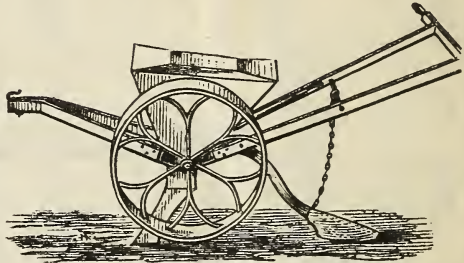
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Send for "Dairyman" giving full particulars and testimonials.

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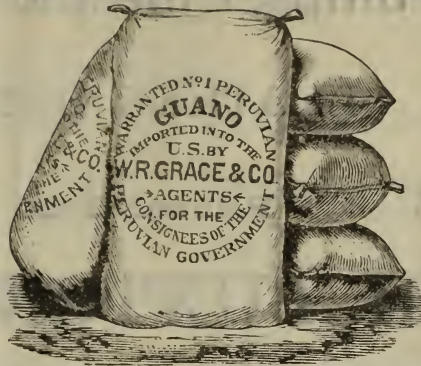


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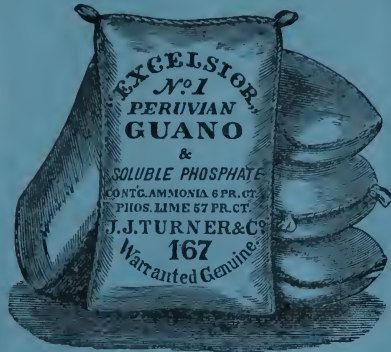


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